FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JANUARY 1986

PDRY Coup Attempt

Following a 13 January attempted coup QNA reported fighting in the port area and around embassies in Aden early 14 January. Diplomatic sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo also spoke of heavy fighting between rebel and loyalist forces in the city. Aden Airport was closed 14 January and communications with the PDRY were cut off, according to the radio. Amman radio reported that Supreme Council Presidium Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was killed in the coup attempt.

Lebanon

The situation in the eastern area was completely calm 14 January after the Lebanese Army deployed in various localities to ensure security, an Army Command source announced in a statement reported by Beirut radio. The Lebanese Forces and their opponents have given the Army a free hand to take measures appropriate to control the situation in the Christian area, according to security sources cited by the radio. Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah expressed approval for the Army's new security role in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, stressing that the Lebanese Forces have achieved their objective of ensuring safe movement of citizens and Forces personnel in the northern Al-Matn area. The Voice of Lebanon earlier broadcast a statement by the Maronite Patriarchate appealing for an end to the factional fighting between Christians and stressing the need to resort to dialogue rather than violence.

On Al-Jumayyil's visit to the Syrian capital, Damascus radio said he held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, noting that they discussed all aspects of the Lebanese situation.

Egypt-Israel

The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, flew to Cairo to brief Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the Israeli Inner Cabinet decision on arbitration of the Tabah issue, MENA reported. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had earlier informed Basyuni of the Cabinet decision, MENA added. Basyuni termed the decision a "positive move" toward improving Egyptian-Israeli relations, according to Jerusalem radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval forces released seven cargo ships following an inspection of their cargo, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. The seven ships comprised one Sri Lankan, two British, two Greek, and two Panamanian vessels, IRNA later reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island, INA reported, citing an Iraqi military spokesman.

Iran-Pakistan

President 'Ali Khamene'i met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Islamabad, Tehran radio reported. Zia and Khamene'i discussed Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war in their speeches at a dinner held for Khamene'i, Karachi radio reported.

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Abu Nidal Claims Presence in U.S. During Attacks

LD141254 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Jan 14 (MAP) — Abu Nidal, the Palestinian dissident sought out by the U.S. affirms having been in the United States "on private visit", at the very moment President Ronald Reagan was "asking for his head" for his alleged responsibility in the Rome and Vienna airports attacks last December, reported Monday the Abu Dhabi daily *AL-WAHDAH*.

Abu Nidal, interviewed, according to the daily, in an Arab capital on condition the capital not be named and his photograph not taken, said he frequently visited the U.S. using false Arab and African passports. He also told *AL-WAHDAH* that he had underwent a surgical operation few months ago in Italy to change his features to avoid being indentified and arrested. "Even my wife, the mother of my children, did not recognize me before I talked to her" he told the daily.

According to *AL-WAHDAH*, Abu Nidal confirmed that it was his group who had carried out the rome and Vienna airports attacks.""The attempts were of our making". "We have committed others in Brussels, Madrid and elsewhere. They are legitimate", Abu Nidal was quoted saying, refusing to say more about his group except, "We have an ideology, we are not mercenaries".

The leader of "Fatah-Revolutionary Council", the dissident faction of the PLO's Fatah of Yasir 'Arafat also affirmed his organization was working in cooperation with the French "Action Directe", the Belgian "Combatting Communist Cells", Spanish Basque "ETA", West German "Red Army Faction", and the "Popular Irish Army", all extremist leftist groups.

This is the third interview Abu Nidal, born Sabri al-Banna, grants since his expulsion from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and his being sentenced to death by the PLO.

Islamic Jihad To Strike at 'Heart' of United States

JN131230 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization has threatened to deal painful blows to Americans at the heart of the United States. This threat came in a message the Islamic Jihad Organization addressed to the AP office in Cairo. In it the organization stressed that the reply to U.S. attacks on Arabs will be merciless and far-reaching. It said Americans for the first time will be introduced on their own land to the Muslims' just fury.

Libya's Al-Turayki Urges Trade Embargo on U.S.

LD130928 Kuwait KUNA in English 0808 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 13 (KUNA) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki was quoted here Monday as urging the Arab states to impose trade ambargo on the United States in reprisal for Washington's economic sanctions against his country. Al-Turyaki, in a statement published in Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN*, would not discount the possibility of an American aggression on Libya which has been accused by the U.S. Administration of backing terrorist groups. Tripoli has denied the charge but Washington clamped trade embargo on Libya as a punitive measure for the alleged involvement of that Arab country in the December 27 armed attacks on airports of Vienna and Rome.

The Libyan foreign minister said his country might call for an emergency Arab summit "if the situation deteriorated." He would not elaborate but was believed to be referring to further U.S. provocations against Libya, after repeated threats of a punitive military strike.

Al-Turayki who made the statement in Rabat said the summit call would be supported by Arab countries that stand "as potential targets of an American-Zionist aggression" like South Yemen. But he was quick to add that the urgency of the matter — the ballooning tension between the U.S and Libya — made his country call first for an Arab foreign minister's meeting to examine the possibility of Arab economic sanctions against the United States.

Al-Turayki, who represented his country in the ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) last week, voiced satisfaction with the Arab support for Libya and hailed the ICO's condemnation of U.S. threats against Libya. He said the Arab foreign ministers who are slated to meet at Libya's request at the end of the month would take "specific measures" to counter the U.S. sanctions against Libya. Al-Turayki was quoted by the Libyan news agency Sunday as saying that the Islamic delegations to ICO conference in Morocco have denounced the U.S. sanctions against Libya as "direct threats to Arab and Islamic countries."

Fes Conference Resolution on Relations With Israel

NC111702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, 11 Jan (MENA) — The conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries has passed a resolution on the relations which some members have with Israel. The resolution calls on all members to sever direct and indirect political, economic, military, and cultural relations with Israel.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had stated that Egypt would express its reservations during discussions of this special item concerning the establishment of relations between some ICO countries and Israel. Egypt's reservations, 'Abd al-Majid had affirmed, are based on its belief that the establishment or restoration of relations between these countries and Israel lies at the very heart of their sovereignty.

AFP: Commentator Views ICO Support for Al-Qadhdhafi

NC101232 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 10 Jan 86

[By Geoffrey Varley]

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Jan 10 (AFP) — Member states of the 46-nation Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) this

week rallied round Libya in face of the United States onslaught, albeit with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Foreign ministers of this organisation stretching from South-East Asia to the Atlantic and whose common denominator is Islam, produced two declarations of support for Libya, while Arab League countries within the OIC decided to hold another emergency meeting of the league next week to discuss President Reagan's sanctions package.

Yet there is little love lost for Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi's regime in the Islamic Conference and his close allies are only a handful, among them Syria and Iran.

But only two states — Iraq and Chad — made public criticisms of Libya and all supported the two declarations, the one calling for "active support" in face of fears of military action by the U.S. and Israel against Libya and the other "condemning" economic sanctions and calling for their cancellation.

The U.S. campaign against Libya was seen here as counter-productive and any military action would have made a martyr of Col. al-Qadhdhafi. But what seemed to hurt most was the decision to freeze Libyan assets, with fears expressed that one day — perhaps the not too distant future in case of serious conflict over the Palestine issue — assets of other member states might be frozen or seized.

The U.S. sanctions package brought the stronger of the two pro-Libyan statements and called on the Islamic nations "to take the necessary actions deemed appropriate to counter these oppressive American measures".

The earlier statement on the military threat was watered down from a condemnation to a declaration of solidarity and support, perhaps because of the many Islamic nations with good grounds for complaint in the past or the present about Libyan subversion or military action. These include Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Niger, Senegal, the Gambia and Chad, whose northern half is occupied by Libya.

Iraqi foreign minister Tariq 'Aziz said the U.S. military manoeuvres ought to be a taste of its own medicine for Libya. He hoped Libya "which continues to threaten neighbouring Islamic countries as well as other countries" would learn its lesson. But he still voted for the declaration of support last Tuesday, as did Chadian Foreign Minister Hamet Korom who the following day alleged that Libya was building up its military presence in northern Chad, was establishing its own administration and planned to annex the occupied area.

It was felt here the Libyan affair, prompted by the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, demonstrated how little Washington understands the deeply felt pain among Islamic nations at continued occupation of Jerusalem and Arab territories and the failure to find a solution to the Palestine problem, seen as the root cause of terrorist outrages. Because of Islam therefore, countries as distant from the issue as Indonesia and Malaysia voted support for a regime that is poles apart from their own.

Other issues as the five-day conference ending today paled in interest in comparison with the Libyan affair, handled masterfully at the public relations level by Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali al-Turayki. There was little movement on the second main issue, after Palestine, tearing apart the Islamic world — the five-and-half-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

In the early stages of the conference, Syria, Libya and Iran resumed their campaign for the suspension of Egypt because of its diplomatic relations with Israel. But Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, the chairman, ruled firmly that the issue could only be handled at heads of state level, since it was they who readmitted Cairo, after a first suspension in the wake of Camp David, at the January, Casablanca summit.

The next summit is scheduled for Kuwait in January 1987. The Islamic Conference received a boost meanwhile with Nigeria's decision to join after 12 years on the sidelines with only observer status. With an estimated Moslem population of 67 million, Nigeria is the biggest Islamic state in Africa.

'Arafat States PLO To Arm Palestinian Camps

JN131742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has warned of possible Israeli raids against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. He said it is possible that the enemy might resort to such raids following the escalation of Palestinian military operations inside the occupied homeland.

In a statement published in Doha yesterday, 'Arafat said that the PLO has decided to arm the Palestinian camps in order to avert massacres like the 1983 Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

PLO Source Denies Clashes in Beirut Camps

GF131708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A responsible source of the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: The suspicious isolationist information media have circulated rumors and lies about clashes in Beirut camps between the PLO and other Palestinian forces. We affirm that these subversive rumors are totally devoid of truth and merely a Zionist isolationist incitement to create sedition. The unity of our people and their adherence to the PLO is greater and more powerful than these lies and rumors.

Reportage on PLO Leaders' Meeting in Baghdad

Qaddumi Arrives

JN111236 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) — Joint meetings of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee will begin here tomorrow. It has been reported that the meetings will discuss administrative and organizational issues, decisions adopted by the PLO Central Council at its recent meeting in

Baghdad, and the work of the national unity committee which stemmed from the PLO Central Council meeting. They will also review the situation in the occupied territories and the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Baghdad today to attend these meetings.

'Arafat Arrival Statement

JN130802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad at dawn today to preside over a joint Palestinian leadership meeting which will begin in Baghdad today.

In a statement to INA, Yasir 'Arafat said that the conferees will discuss the latest Palestinian developments, headed by Zionist attempts to encroach on the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Holy Jerusa-'em, the attempt to Judaize Islamic and Christian places, and the continuing terrorist acts against citizens in the occupied territory, in addition to the escalation of Palestinian resistance operations there.

He added that the conferees will also discuss Israeli military concentrations and continuous threats against Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Lebanese villages, in addition to threatened attacks on Palestinian positions in host Arab countries.

Yasir 'Arafat indicated that the agenda includes political moves regarding the Palestine question from all angles on Arab, Islamic, and international levels, in addition to the seriousness of the U.S. onslaught against the PLO and its leadership. He added that the talks will also deal with the importance of exerting efforts on Islamic and nonaligned states' levels to end the Iraq-Iran war, as the PLO is a member of Islamic and nonaligned committees.

He said: We will discuss the results of the Islamic foreign ministers conference which was attended by a Palestinian delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; the PLO's call for a UN Security Council session on Zionist attacks on holy places; and Palestinian leaders' visits to Arab and friendly countries and the results of these visits.

'Arafat is accompanied on his visit to Baghdad by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Abu Shakir [Rafiq al-Natshah), and Abu 'Imad, all of whom are Fatah Central Committee members. They were received by some members of the RCC liberation movements bureau and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

Meetings Begin

JN130953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0934 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, and the PNC began joint meetings here today under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat. During these meetings, which will last several days, the conferees will discuss developments in the Palestine question on both the Arab and international levels.

At the conclusion of the first meeting, a Palestinian source told INA that the conferees discussed the situation in occupied Palestine in light of the recent events which followed the Zionist authorities' attempts to impose their trusteeship on holy places and Zionist repressive measures against the Palestinian Arab people.

He indicated that the conferees also discussed political moves undertaken by the Palestinian leadership since its joint meeting in Baghdad on 23 November and the results of the visit a Palestinian delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, paid to the Soviet Union, in addition to results of the Islamic foreign ministers conference recently held in Morocco and the political situation on Arab and international levels. The meetings will resume later today.

Joint Meetings Resume

JN141112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1054 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Jan (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, and the PNC continued their joint meetings here today under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat. The conferees discussed developments in the Palestine question on the Arab and international levels and the situation in the occupied territory. They also reviewed political moves undertaken by the Palestinian leadership.

DFLP Official Arrested in Jordan

JN111759 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] said today that the Jordanian authorities had arrested Taysir al-Zibri, DFLP Political Bureau candidate member and PNC member, on Thursday.

The DFLP spokesman said this step is an escalation of the Jordanian authorities' campaign against those opposing the Amman agreeement and the unilateral liquidatory solutions.

Joint Forces Detonate Charge in S. Lebanon

JN111823 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces detonated an explosive charge while an armored patrol belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon was moving near Tallat Sujjud inside the occupied border strip yesterday.

A statement issued by the joint forces yesterday said that the explosion destroyed an armored personnel carrier and killed or wounded all its passengers.

Attack on Israeli Patrol in Nabulus Detailed
JN121754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1641 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military patrol with machineguns in Nabulus in the occupied West Bank last night. The attack killed or wounded several enemy personnel. Zionist forces, police, and the so-called border guards immediately rushed to the operations area, closed all roads, imposed a curfew on Nabulus, and fired arbitrarily at citizens. Five Palestinian citizens were seriously wounded. The Zionist forces began a large-scale search campaign and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation.

Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group left the operations area successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti, Bahraini Papers Criticize Assets Freeze

GF132034 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 13 Jan (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Monday described the economic sanctions imposed by the United States on Libya as a "failure."

AL-RAY AL-'AMM said "Reagan lost the battle in Washington first before losing it in Europe and then in the Arab world, particularly in Libya."

"The U.S. found its military option threatens world peace, therefore it resorted to the economic option, which faced its first failure in Europe, when it (Europe) refused to respond to the American demands to participate in the economic siege against Libya," the daily said.

The newspaper pointed out that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Arab world "were able to put Reagan in a corner, and reveal his aggressive and provocative nature to the world."

AL-RAY AL-'AMM described the U.S. measure in freezing the Libyan assets in the U.S. as "the biggest relapse for the American economy."

It noted that "the freeze of assets ... is a dangerous initiative that threatens all elements of trust and strikes a severe blow to world economy," adding that these measures will push countries investing their money in the U.S. "to reconsider their investments."

The daily called on Arab countries investing in the U.S., to review their stances because "any possible differences with the U.S. will put their accounts and investments under the mercy of decision makers of the establishment ruling America, including the White House itself."

The Bahraini Arabic weekly magazine *AL-MAWAQIF* today called on Arabs to unify their links and words to face U.S. threats.

The magazine stressed the necessity of a firm stance against the kind of terrorism, either by U.S. or Israel, that has the arms and the technology to limit Arab energies and paralyse its abilities.

"The Americans and Israelis have infiltrated our lives and are exerting pressure on us," it elaporated.

Force is the way understood by Israel in our effort to liberate Jerusalem and Israeli occupied territories, the magazine stressed.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent, Jordanian Air Force Commander Meet

GF111902 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) — His Excellency Deputy Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah met today with the commander of the Jordanian Royal Air-Force Major General Ihsan Shurdum, now visiting the island.

The meeting was attended by BDF [Bahrain Defense Force] Chief of Staff Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Minister Views Foreign Ministers Conference

GF132004 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the extraordinary conference of the Arab countries' foreign ministers was postponed until the end of this month to give the Arab League Secretariat an opportunity to hold direct talks with the EEC countries in order to convince them not to join the United States in imposing sanctions and an economic boycott against Libya.

Arab diplomatic sources believe that during the conference, a unified Arab stance will be crystalized in light of the results of the contacts with the EEC countries.

ARAB TIMES: Arab Defense Pact Applies to All

GF131816 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 12 Jan 86 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Arab Defence Pact Meant for All"]

[Text] Libya's demand for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers has been postponed until the end of this month, and this confirms our "Opinion" of yesterday, in which we said that Libya would get nothing from Arab countries except verbal condemnations and communiques of solidarity.

There have been similar instances in the past.

When the United States attacked Lebanon, interfered with its armed forces and stayed on there, the Lebanese gained nothing from their brothers, except strong condemnatory statements and messages of solidarity.

Similarly, Arabs were either silent or hesitant in their condemnation of the American action against the Egyptian aircraft forced to land in Italy.

In this context, we wish to tell Libya that it should not rely too much on the European countries, because all of them are behind the U.S., even if they say the opposite.

These countries first want to arrange their interests and other affairs, and as soon as they have done this, they will not hesitate to take the same actions as the U.S.

Contacts with international camps, especially those with joint interests, are very costly.

Even the Soviet Union cannot say that it will enter a war beside Libya, and we should not forget that it did not help Egypt during the 1967 and 1973 wars, while the U.S. backed Israel with all its forces.

Basing our opinion on these facts, we can state that it is unrealistic to depend on statements by Western officials about the sanctions the U.S. has taken or will take against Libya.

This is especially the case because Western public opinion, which usually guides government attitudes, is opposed to the Arabs and their policies, because they hear that Arabs are behind terrorist actions against their cities, and behind the hijacking of their passenger planes and the killing of their people.

We said that contacts with international camps can be costly, but those who will pay the price are making contacts with these camps, which know how to direct attacks against their enemies.

As we said yesterday, Iran is an instrument for harming Iraq, as is evident from the fact that Israel, racist South Africa, and other countries such as North Korea, sold arms to Iran.

This means there are several camps that want to harm Iraq, just because it became a powerful military and financial force within a short time.

And it is regrettable that some Arabs stood alongside those camps that planned to harm an Arab country.

Now, after the U.S. threats to Libya, we hope the lesson has been understood well, and it has become clear that the joint Arab defence pact is an agreement meant for all and not just for one country.

The latest Libyan statements on its plans to end the Gulf war should have been made earlier because the foreign danger is directed against all the Arab world, and at the same time there is no joint Arab strategy to protect our land.

Any Arab country can desert Arab unity and create trouble for our land.

Any Arab country can desert Arab unity and create trouble for others.

So when should this strategy be applied, if not today?

USSR's Govorov Views Military Demonstrations

LD131848 Kuwait KUNA in English 1654 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 13 (KUNA) — Visiting Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov Monday [13 January] attended military demonstrations and a folklore show.

Demonstrations by commando units in cooperation with the airforce, were attended by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Defense Undersecretary 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khamis, Soviet ambassador and senior army officers.

The Soviet guest and the accompanying delegation also attended a folklore show performed by local troupes.

Earlier today, General Govorov visited the Doha power station where he toured around its installations, considered one of the largest in the region.

U.K's Howe Interviewed Prior to Gulf Tour

GF121128 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who today begins a three-nation Gulf tour, was quoted yesterday as saying he thought that spillovers of the Iraq-Iran war on shipping in the Gulf has been curtailed.

In an interview with the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY conducted in London, Howe said he believed that "the menace for navigation in the Gulf has been greatly reduced."

"We should remain concerned against the eventuality of the menace to shipping, but at present there is no need for fear," he said in the interview.

Sir Geoffrey did not explain why he thought the menace had eased.

The British Foreign Secretary is scheduled to arrive in Oman today on the first leg of the Gulf tour which will later take him to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian problem and bilateral relations are said to be the key issues which he will be discussing in the three Gulf capitals.

He said in the interview that a peace plan lined up during a visit to the warring countries early last year by the UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was "the best possible beginning" in the quest for a settlement to the Gulf war.

On the Arab-Israeli problem, Sir Geoffrey said his country was receptive to "any reasonable trend that would boost the chances" of a Middle East settlement. He expressed regret over the breakdown of talks that were to have taken place in London last October between the British Foreign Office and a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians, but declined to say whether there would be a renewed attempt to re-launch those talks, the agency reported.

Sir Geoffrey said his country does not oppose the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East provided it would be effective in reaching a settlement.

He doubted, however, that such an international forum "would be the golden key that will open doors wide for a settlement."

Sir Geoffrey was also quoted as implicating Libya in the airport attacks in Rome and Vienna but stopping short of backing for President Reagan's call for economic sanctions against Tripoli.

He said there was "no definite proof" to pin down the Libyan involvement, but he thought "there is some kind of acknowledgement of some kind of relation between Libya and those two incidents."

"Libya has made no secret of its readiness to support operations of that type in the past," Sir Geoffrey was quoted as adding.

Asked about differences with President Reagan on the issue of sanctions, Sir Geoffrey said Britain shared Washington's stand on the need for stiff anti-terrorist measures.

But his country, he said, also held the view that economic sanctions "rarely are effective."

Indian External Affairs Minister Arrives 13 Jan

LD131813 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister Bali Ram Bhaghat arrived in Kuwait this afternoon on a 2-day visit. He was greeted at the airport by Shaykh al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shanin; a number of senior officials at the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry; the Indian ambassador to Kuwait; and the Kuwaiti ambassador to India.

Mr Bhagat has called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war in a statement on his arrival at the airport which was quoted by KUNA. He added that the ending of this war will not only be in the interests of two belligerent countries but also in the interests of countries in the Gulf region and other neighboring countries. The Indian minister of external affairs added that proceeding from this basis there must be peace and stability in the region. He expressed his hope that Iran will work to secure peace and stability in the region. The Indian minister has lauded the good relations between Kuwait and his country and described them as historical relations based on friendship and mutual respect.

OMAN

UK's Howe Begins Official Visit 11 January

GF120556 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Muscat, 11 Jan (WAKH) -- Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived in Muscat today [11 January] on a 3-day official visit to Oman.

The British minister was received on arrival by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

In a statement which he made upon his arrival, Howe said that this is his first visit to Oman. He said that he will hold talks with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and senior officials on several issues in order to achieve a better understanding of various regional and international issues.

A session of talks is scheduled to be held on Sunday [12 January] between Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah and Geoffrey Howe on relations between the two countries and regional issues, foremost among which are the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East question, and the current international situation.

During the visit the British minister will hold talks with Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; and Qays ibn 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs.

Geoffrey Howe is scheduled to hold a press conference before departing Muscat on Monday [13 January].

Talks Begin

GF121020 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] An official round of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry today between the Omani and UK delegations. The Omani delegation was led by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, led the British side.

The talks dealt with the strong relations between the two friendly countries which have been linked for centuries by close historical ties. They discussed means of boosting and promoting these special relations. They also discussed preparations for the upcoming meeting of the Omani-British joint committee.

The two sides expressed complete satisfaction with the positive outcome of the relations between the two countries for the good of the two friendly peoples.

The talks also dealt with a number of current Arab and international issues. The two sides reviewed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts that are being made by the GCC countries to end it. They also discussed the Middle East crisis and expressed support for the efforts that are being made to resolve it, particularly the joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts.

The talks also dealt with developments in Afghanistan and a number of other important regional, Arab, and international issues which are of interest to the two friendly countries.

The official session of talks was attended on the Omani side by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, under secretary for financial affairs and services at the Foreign Ministry; His Highness Haytham ibn

Tariq Al Bu Sa'id, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador 'Awad ibn Dabr al-Shanfari, director of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Ahmad ibn Nasir al-Lamki, director of African affairs; Ambassador Salim ibn Hasan Makki, director of international organizations and conference affairs; Ambassador Salim ibn Muhammad Ghalaylani, director of Asian and Australian affairs; Ambassador 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, director of the foreign minister's office; Ambassador Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ali, Omani ambassador in London; and a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry.

On the British side, the meeting was attended by Mr (E. Jutton), assistant under secretary at the British Foreign Office; Mr (Bee), director of the Middle East Affairs Department; Mr (Moore), director of the News Department [title as heard]; the British ambassador to Oman; and a number of senior officials at the British Foreign Office.

Sultan Meets With Howe

GF121325 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received at Al-Sib Palace this afternoon His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is currently visiting the country.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the British ambassador to the Sultanate.

Senior Officials Meet Howe

GF131138 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is currently visiting Oman held a series of meetings with a number of senior officials today. He met with Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs. The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs also met with Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs.

Relations between the two friendly countries, ways to develop cooperation between them in various fields, and issues of mutual concern were discussed during these meetings.

News Conference Held

GF131654 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah held a joint press conference at the conclusion of the British secretary's visit, in which the secretary talked about the close bilateral relations between the two countries and expressed joy over his meeting with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He said that this meeting was an opportunity for him to personally express to his majesty his admiration over the great achievements of the sultanate over the past 15 years. He said that his talks with officials in the sultanate were very profitable and gave him a valuable opportunity to find out the interests and hopes of the Omani Government and people, and enabled him to comprehensively review international issues of mutual interest.

Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out that his talks concentrated on the Iraq-Iran war. He expressed his interest in the sultanate's efforts within the GCC framework to end this tragic war. Howe affirmed his country's total support for these efforts and its active participation in them, considering it is a permanent member of UN Security Council.

The British minister noted that he discussed with officials in the sultanate the Arab-Israeli conflict and ways to settle this conflict. He said that the circumstances that led to the appearance of terrorism have made the search for peace a difficult matter, and are likely to undermine the efforts of the Palestinians and those who support them in achieving their aims. He said that the empty space created by terrorist acts not only threatens the peace and security of the region, but that of the world as well. He stated that this is the reason that compels him and Omani officials to agree on the importance of combating terrorism and continuing their support for Jordan's King Husayn in his brave efforts to find a solution to the conflict.

His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah also talked about the Iraq-Iran war and his contacts in this regard, in view of the fact that the sultanate is the chairman of the current GCC session. His excellency said: We are still continuing contacts with the two warring countries but nothing tangible has been achieved so far. His excellency affirmed that negotiations will continue with the two sides in the current period. He said: The GCC states' stand on the Iraq-Iran war is that the two sides could sit at the negotiations table if they want to, but the Iranians continue to adhere to their stand. Thus, we will continue our contacts to settle this conflict.

Deputy Prime Minister Meets Howe

GF130934 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received in his office today Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

The meeting was attended on the British side by Mr (E. Jutton), assistant under secretary at the foreign office; Mr (Bee), director of the Middle East affairs department at the Foreign Office; Duncan Slater, UK ambassador to Oman; and Mr (Ageride), private secretary to the visiting minister. On the Omani side, the meeting was attended by Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ali, Omani ambassador to the UK.

They discussed the close relations between the two friendly countries and the means of developing cooperation between them in all fields. They also discussed issues of mutual interest.

Further on News Conference

GF132156 Muscat ONA in Arabic 2010 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Muscat, 13 Jan (ONA) — His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, held a news conference at noon today at the Foreign Ministry at the conclusion of the visit of Sir Geoffrey Howe to the sultanate.

In reply to a question on Britain's stand with regard to the proposal to hold an international conference to solve the Middle East problem and Britain's view on the means to resolve the conflict, Sir Geoffrey Howe in turn asked if there should be a conference and what kind of a conference. He then asked who will speak on behalf of the two sides and how the Arab side will be formed. Who will be an effective representative on the Arab side? And what about the organization of the conference?

He said that in principle Britain does not object to the convening of a conference if this is the method which will be of greatest benefit and help to its participants.

He said he believes that Britain should keep in contact with the largest number possible of those who might participate.

In reply to another question on the possibility of establishing cooperation between the GCC and the EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: I am certain that the two groups should remain in contact with each other because there are a number of questions of interest to both groups.

He noted that many contacts have taken place between EEC member-states and the GCC states. He added that he will brief his counterparts in the EEC during their meeting in 2 weeks on the results of his visit and his talks in the region.

In reply to a question on the problem of terrorism and Britain's view on how to resist it, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that Britain attaches great importance to this subject and that it has taken many decisive measures to resist terrorism and that Britain encourages cooperation between countries to battle terrorism.

He said that in order to resist terrorism we must look for the true reasons behind it, and this is why we are giving greater attention to the effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that we should not ignore acts such as those perpetrated at the Rome and Vienna airports.

In reply to a question on the Afghan problem, the British secretary said that his country supports the efforts of the UN secretary general to find a solution to the Afghan problem based on the establishment of an independent government in Afghanistan.

He said: We believe that the basis for solving the Afghan problem lies in the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. However, there is nothing that indicates that this will take place in the near future.

Asked his impressions of his visit to the Sultanate of Oman, Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed his great admiration at the enormous success achieved by the people of Oman under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id in establishing an extremely successful economy and society in such a short period of time. He asserted that Britain will maintain its friendship with the Omani people and government and expressed the hope that the fruitful economic and politicai relations will continue in the coming years.

Asked about the Iranian Navy's searches of British and U.S. ships, the British foreign secretary reaffirmed the need to maintain the freedom of shipping in international waters.

Answering a question on terrorism, the British Foreign secretary praised the measures adopted by Britain in the face of terrorism. He said that dealing with terrorism requires the greatest degree of international cooperation. Howe belittled the effectiveness of confronting terrorism through the crossing of international borders or the adoption of economic sanctions.

Answering the same question, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that Oman will join all other nations in combatting terrorism. He said that Oman has adopted a series of measures and taken precautions within the GCC's framework in order to eliminate terrorist activity in the area. He asserted that Oman prefers to adopt such appropriate measures in conjunction with other states if such measures are likely to contribute to the elimination of terrorist activity.

Answering a question on Oman's efforts to end the Gulf war — efforts that Oman was delegated to carry out by the GCC following the Muscat summit — and whether such efforts are continuing and what stage they have reached, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said: We are still continuing our endeavors with the two belligerent states. We are still in contact with them. However, nothing tangible has been achieved so far. However, at this stage I would like to say that we are holding consultations with the two sides. The stand of the Iraqi Government is clear: They are prepared to sit at the negotiating table tomorrow; the Iranians, however, are insisting on their views, and thus further efforts and consultations are necessary so that we can determine if there is a way for a political solution to the conflict.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah added: Contacts with the Islamic Government of Iran are continuing, but it still maintains the same stand. However, that does not mean that we will end these contacts. At present we are preparing to strengthen these contacts so that we can end the war in the future.

Howe Departs

GF131434 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his accompanying delegation today left the country following an official 3-day visit to the sultanate.

Today, a press statement on Sir Geoffrey's visit to the sultanate was issued. The statement said: In response to an invitation by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secrteary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, officially visited Oman from 11 to 13 January. During his visit, the British guest met Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and held several meetings with high-ranking officials in the sultanate. The visiting minister and the minister of state for foreign affairs headed their countries' delegations in the official discussions held during this visit.

The two delegations comprehensively reviewed relations between Oman and the United Kingdom and means of developing and bolstering them. They also exchanged views on several issues concerning the international and Arab arenas, especially current developments in the Middle East region.

Relations between Oman and the United Kingdom are deep-rooted and historic. Due to efforts exerted by Oman and the United Kingdom to strengthen these relations, they have undergone important developments within the framework of mutual amity and respect that have existed between the two friendly peoples and countries for decades. This visit represents another positive meeting between the two countries' officials designed to discuss all that may serve the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples. This visit stresses the two countries' true determination to strengthen the amity, friendship, and cooperation ties.

During this visit, bilateral discussions held included all the aforementioned great criteria and aims in order to consolidate these ties.

PDRY

Prime Minister on Coup Attempt; Airport Closed

GF141024 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is currently in India, declined to comment on the coup attempt that has taken place in his country. In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he justified his silence by saying that he has no information available.

The PDRY prime minister decided to postpone his departure from New Delhi for the PRC, which was scheduled today. The United News of India Agency cited official sources as saying that Al-'Attas will make a decision with regard to his future plans today and that he is waiting for a telephone call from Aden in this regard. Aden airport was closed and Aden radio stopped transmission last night. Moreover, telecommunication between Aden and the world are still cut off.

Visits India

For reportage on Prime Minister al-'Attas' visit to India, see the India section of the 13 January South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Ambassador to Kuwait: 'Situation Normal' in Aden

LD140823 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — The PDRY ambassador in Kuwait, 'Abd al-Wahid Fari', said in a statement published here today that the situation in Aden and in the rest of the PDRY governorates is normal. In a comment given to *AL-WATAN* on the attempted coup which took place pace yesterday in the PDRY, the ambassador said that the situation is normal and that telephone links have not been cut off nor has the airport been closed. He added that the radio station is transmitting normal programs, pointing out that the embassy staff is following developments in the situation.

In another statement, another diplomat from the PDRY Embassy said that there is no armed presence at all in the streets of the capital. He reaffirmed that the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party is in control of affairs in all parts of the country.

Government Troops, Rebels Fighting in Aden

Fighting in Capital Reported

AU132204 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Jan 13 (AFP) — Violent fighting took place in Aden, South Yemen, on Monday afternoon between rebels and troop loyal to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, diplomatic sources said here.

The loyalists were in control of Aden airport, but fighting with rockets and machine guns was going on in several parts of the capital, the sources said.

Fighting in Port Area

GF141023 Doha QNA in Arabic 1002 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, 14 Jan (QNA) — Fighting between tanks and gunboats continues at the port of Aden today.

Shipping sources say that the fighting has so far resulted in the wounding of two crew members of a ship operated by a Japanese company.

Aden radio announced yesterday that a coup attempt and an attempt to assassinate 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the PDRY leader, by a group the radio described as "the rightist grouping" was foiled.

Aden radio announced that a special committee of the political bureau of the ruling party had convicted a number of officials and sentenced them to death. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, 'Ali 'Antar, 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, and 'Ali Sha'i Hadi have been executed.

There are still conflicting reports on the current situation in the Yemeni capital. At the time of the statement issued by the [YSP] Political Bureau, it indicated that the situation was quiet and that security prevails, but some reports today indicate that fighting is still continuing between troops loyal to the government and those opposed to it. According to recent reports, the fighting is raging around the Italian and British Embassies in the capital. Telecommunications are still cut off between Aden and the world. The Yemeni broadcasting station has been off the air since last night.

Chairman Reported Wounded

JN141233 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Following yesterday's announcement of a coup attempt against the regime of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Aden, grinding battles are still raging in the heart of the city and at its port between regular forces and those supporting the coup. Several ships were seen burning at the port this morning after they were attacked by gunboats. It was also announced that the airport was closed and that violent clashes are taking place on its periphery.

Western diplomatic sources said that other clashes took place near the British Embassy and that a large part of the Italian Embassy building in Aden was destroyed in the battles.

Aden radio has remained off the air since last night. It is believed that it was hit during the coupists' attempt to storm it.

Aden is currently isolated from the outside world. Telephone, telex, and other communications are cut off. Rumors are circulating in the PDRY and abroad that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has been hospitalized as a result of wounds sustained during the coup attempt. This was published by newspapers in Djibouti and Kuwait. Based on its sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was hit by bullets fired by Colonel 'Ali 'Antar, deputy prime minister who shot him with his handgun.

Chairman Reportedly Dies

JN151302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Excerpt] The latest unconfirmed reports say that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who was wounded in the aborted coup attempt, died in the hospital this morning.

Lebanese Communist Party Leader Arrives

GF110548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP], arrived in Aden yesterday leading a delegation on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days. The visit is in response to an invitation from the YSP Central Committee.

In a statement to ANA, George Hawi said that during this visit he will discuss with YSP leaders current developments in the Lebanese arena in particular and in the Arab arena in general. He said he will discuss means to achieve solidarity with the forces of the Arab liberation movement which are facing aggression, particularly Libya, which is being subjected to a fierce campaign by U.S. imperialism, and Syria, which is facing Israeli and U.S. pressures and threats. He added: We will discuss means of helping the PLO to restore unity on a sound basis and also the common duties we, the LCP and YSP, are facing and means of enhancing struggle relations between the two parties.

He was received by Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and a number of officials in the Secretariat of the YSP Central Committee.

Lebanese Meet Chairman

GF121426 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has hailed the victories achieved by the Lebanese national resistance represented by the expulsion of the Israeli occupation troops from a majority of the occupied Lebanese territories. This came during a meeting at noon today between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a Lebanese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the party. During the meeting, the brother secretary general pointed out that the struggle of the Lebanese national forces represents one of the new qualitative phenomena in the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement and a practical response to the capitulatory settlements being propagated by U.S. imperialism, reactionary forces, and Arab rightist forces.

He reiterated the PDRY's constant position in support of the struggle of the fraternal Lebanese people and their national and progressive forces to end the Israeli occupation of all Lebanese territory and to maintain the sovereignty of Lebanon and its Arabism and unity and the right of its people to independent democratic progress. He highly appreciated the struggle role being played by the Lebanese Communist Party in the national and democratic struggle waged by the Lebanese people to reach a democratic and secular solution that consolidates Lebanon's role in the Arab liberation struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade George Hawi expressed extreme satisfaction with and deep appreciation for the YSP's distinguished role in the struggle for the unity of the factions of the Arab national liberation movement and its national regimes, to surmount the difficulties

and complications facing these regimes and to foil the liquidation and conspiratorial designs in the region. He affirmed that the relations of the struggle alliance between the YSP and the Lebanese Communist Party contribute to the consoldiation of cooperation between the Yemeni and Lebanese peoples and to the struggle of the various Arab liberation and progressive forces against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. These relations also contribute to liberating all of the Lebanese and Arab territories occupied by the Zionist enemy, attaining the right of the Palestinian Arab people to establish an independent state on their national soil, liquidating all forms of the imperialist military presence, and restoring the right of the Arab people to defend their national independence and to achieve their social progress and democratic unity.

Comrade George Hawi hailed the sincere aid extended by the YSP, the PDRY people, and their government to the national democratic struggle waged by the Lebanese people and their national and progressive forces.

Officials Receive

GF111633 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office at the Secretariat of the Central Committee this morning a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] led by Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed developments in the PDRY, Lebanon, and in the Arab arena. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir explained the results of the YSP third congress; the struggle to consolidate its conceptual, political, and organizational unity; the struggle to develop its leadership role; and the PDRY's role in developing the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement against the dangers of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary onslaught in the region.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir affirmed the PDRY's constant support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and their nationalist and progressive forces, foremost of which is the LCP, in order to drive the Israeli occupation out of all Lebanese territories; to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and Arab character; to completely destroy the Phalangist, isolationist, and fascist scheme; and to preserve the right of the Lebanese people to democratic and secular progress.

Brother George Hawi pointed out the features of the developments of the Lebanese situation, the rising Lebanese national resistance against Israeli occupation and the agent Lahd forces in south Lebanon, and the efforts to develop this resistance and move it to the stage of liberating the remaining occupied Lebanese territory.

He reviewed the struggle of the democratic and progressive forces designed to completely foil the Phalangist, isolationist, and fascist scheme and to work toward achieving a secular and democratic solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Brother George Hawi expressed his great appreciation for Syria's role in Lebanon, and for the support extended by the Arab forces of liberty and progress to the nationalist and democratic struggle of the Lebanese people.

He hailed the results of the YSP third congress, and stressed that the preservation and consolidation of YSP unity represent a positive contribution to the consolidation of the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement. He expressed confidence in the capability of the YSP leadership under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to overcome the difficulties and complexities which face the progress of the revolutionary movement in the PDRY.

Reviewing the standard of YSP-LCP relations, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the progress of these relations in numerous fields. They stressed their determination to consolidate them in a manner that would serve the causes of the joint struggle of the fraternal Yemeni and Lebanese peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Mubarak Receives Call From Israeli Prime Minister

NC131850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a telephone call from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Peres informed President Mubarak that the Israeli Government agrees to refer the Tabah issue to arbitration.

'Abd al-Majid: Israeli Cabinet Decision 'Positive'

NC141157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning.

After the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that President Husni Mubarak had received a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The most important part of this message concerns the Israeli Government's acceptance of an arbitration process for Tabah and other disputed matters. He said: We consider Peres' stance and that of his government positive and constructive, and we appreciate it. He added: There are other details which still need examination and which we are discussing now.

'Abd al-Majid said that President Mubarak will send a reply to Peres through the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel. This will be done today or tomorrow, as soon as the Egyptian Government completes its study of Peres' message.

He added: In general, we are witnessing a positive development. I hope it means that the attempt to settle the Tabah problem is getting off to a good start.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid then answered questions from foreign journalists and correspondents. He was asked about the 8-month period during which the Egyptian and Israeli Governments will try conciliation before resorting to arbitration. He answered: One thing is very clear, and that is that the Israeli Government has accepted the principle of arbitration.

Concerning the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that this matter will be discussed, but I want to stress that the starting point in the Israeli stance is the acceptance of the principle of arbitration.

Asked whether Egypt accepts in principle the 14 points mentioned in the Israeli Cabinet decision, 'Abd al-Majid said: Some points will have to be discussed thoroughly and deeply.

In reply to a question on the possibility of an early summit between Mubarak and Peres, 'Abd al-Majid said that it is premature to speak about dates. We will come to that in due course.

Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Returns to Cairo

NC132048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel aviv, arrived in Cairo this evening. He stated that he will meet tomorrow with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to brief him on the Israeli decision accepting the principle of arbitration. Basyuni added that he was officially informed of the decision by the Israeli prime minister at the end of the Israeli Cabinet meeting.

'Arafat Says 'Circumstances' Prevented Visit

NC132026 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has stated that circumstances prevented the visit he was supposed to make to Cairo. He said he hoped that he would make the visit soon to discuss current developments in the region, particularly those related to the Palestinian issue.

In an interview with the Saudi paper *AL-BILAD*, 'Arafat pointed out that the UN-sponsored international peace conference, for which the Islamic states have pledged support, will have a positive effect on the efforts to achieve Arab objectives, as well as on the principles on which any solution to the Palestinian problem must be based.

Spanish Minister Views Bilateral Cooperation

NC111615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) — Following a 1-hour meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra y Serra said that they had reviewed bilateral relations in the field of defense, as well as the current situation in the region. He said that his country is interested in boosting its relations with Egypt.

The Spanish minister said that he had conveyed two messages to President Mubarak, one from King Juan Carlos of Spain and another from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. He noted that President Mubarak had asked him to give his regards to the Spanish king and prime minister. The president also issued an invitation for the Spanish prime minister to visit Egypt, he added.

When asked about Egyptian-Spanish cooperation, Narciso Serra y Serra replied that the two countries cooperate closely. However, he noted that there was room for further cooperation in both political and defense fields. This, he said, can be discussed by the competent ministers of both countries. We will discuss cooperation in detail with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. We are also looking forward to increased cooperation in the areas of industry, development, research, and the manufacture of military hardware.

Asked whether the EC countries are pressuring Spain to establish relations with Israel, the Spanish defense minister said that no such pressure is being applied. He added: You must take into

account that I am a defense and not a foreign minister. I am not going to discuss this issue any further.

Departs Cairo

NC121844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) — General Narciso Serra y Serra, Spanish minister of defense, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this evening for home following a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

The Spanish minister also held talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on military cooperation between Egypt and Spain.

New Zealand Parliamentary Speaker Arrives

NC111142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The speaker of the New Zealand House of Representative arrived in Cairo this morning on a 6-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, which comes in response to an invitation by the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the New Zealand official will hold talks with Dr al-Mahjub on ways to strengthen the ties between the parliamentary bodies of the two countries.

Zimbabwean Agriculture Minister Arrives 11 Jan

NC111610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA) — Zimbabwean Minister of Agriculture Muvin Mabilshi [name as received] arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 5-day visit in response to an invitation by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security.

During his visit, Mr Mabilshi will meet with Dr Wali to discuss ways to bolster cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of land reclamation.

The Zimbabwean minister will also visit the agricultural research center, the agricultural museum, the Al-Salihiyah project, the Pyramids, and the city of Al-Isma'iliyah.

PRC Ambassador Commends Mubarak Peace Efforts

NC111535 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly, has met with Wen Yezhan, the PRC ambassador in Cairo.

During the meeting, the PRC ambassador reiterated his country's support for President Mubarak's efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He also asserted his country's support for the Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian coordination efforts to hold an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue.

Ways to promote and strengthen bilateral relations in various fields were also discussed at the meeting.

Talks With USSR on Debt Repayment To Begin

GF120802 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0640 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jan (WAM) — Egyptian-Soviet talks on Egypt's accumulating military debts to the USSR are due to take place in Moscow shortly.

Quoting Egyptian diplomatic sources, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that the agreement to hold such talks was reached through contacts at the highest level between the two countries, and that the talks will be conducted in Moscow and Cairo alternately.

The Egyptian sources stated that the USSR has shown great flexibility regarding the settlement of these debts which Egypt stopped repaying after the expulsion of Soviet experts from Egypt in July 1972.

Communique No 2,083 on 12-13 War Operations

JN131717 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,083 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are loftily and potently standing on all battlefronts to stave off the evil of the despotic Khomeyniite clique from great Iraq, the country of good, amity, and peace. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave eagles continued their destructive raids on enemy units in the III, IV, and VI Army Corps sectors, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, sowing death among its remnants and destruction on its military hardware and weapons. Our brave eagles safely returned to base after carrying out 85 combat missions.

2. Using artillery and tank fire, formations of our forward units dealt effective blows to enemy positions, troop concentrations, and military hardware opposite our units' positions in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps, scoring direct hits. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one observation post, one vehicle, one infantry position, and one mortar position.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy troop concentrations and military hardware, killing six, wounding others, and damaging two excavators.

4. One enemy boat was completely destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 January 1986

Military Spokesman Announces Raid on Khark Island

JN131807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1802 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jan (INA) — Iraqi planes carried out an air strike against Khark Island facilities this evening, setting themablaze. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the air strike which took place at 1900 [1600 GMT] today was carried out efficiently and accurately and that all the Iraqi planes safely returned to base.

Lloyds Says Iran Seized British Ship 12 Jan

JN131919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] London, 13 Jan (INA) — The British insurance company Lloyds reported this afternoon that the Iranian authorities impounded the British */Barber Persus/* cargo ship while sailing in Arab Gulf waters yesterday. In an urgent message to the INA office in London a short while ago, Lloyds said that the British vessel [words indistinct] was intercepted by Iranian war vessels which asked it to proceed toward Iranian territorial waters. Lloyds added that seven armed men boarded the vessel and an officer in charge asked for the bill of lading after ordering the closure of the communications room. He then ordered that one of the cases containing merchandise be opened. Following this, they left the vessel and allowed it to continue its journey.

Lloyds said that the British vessel managed to send [words indistinct] which was received by another British cargo ship, the *Colombia Star*. Lloyds also said that another Iranian war vessel approached the British cargo ship while it was being searched.

Industry Minister, Delegation Leave for Romania

JN141034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jan (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin left Baghdad for Romania today at the head of a delegation on a visit that will last several days. The delegation will hold talks with Romanian officials on bolstering industrial cooperation and exchanging expertise.

Birri Says Tripartite Accord Cannot Be Revised

NC111944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, today reiterated that anyone who opposes the tripartite agreement actually opposes Lebanon, its reunification, and the liberation of the south.

During a noon news conference today, Birri said: The responsibility for unifying and safeguarding the country and for resisting Israel must be shouldered by the parties to the tripartite agreement.

Regarding the activities of the tripartite followup committee, Birri stated: We are now conducting studies and we will continue to do so. Meetings and exchanges are being held to reach agreement on a unified way to clarify what is constantly being spread by the media and on the best political and nonpolitical methods of implementing the agreement.

When asked what these nonpolitical methods were, Birri replied: Nonpolitical means military or paramilitary methods.

Minister Birri added: We would like to explain for the last time that there cannot be a security agreement without a political agreement. There is no scope for discussing the agreement again. Although the agreement is neither a Koran nor the Gospel, it nevertheless cannot be revised now. Amin al-Jumayyil was well aware of every line in the agreement during all the stages of its preparation.

Responding to a question on the situation in the eastern area, Birri said: I do not wish for massacres anywhere. We say that the agreement will be implemented. Hubayqah is committed to this agreement. We are not advocates of fighting or infighting.

Replying to another question, Birri stated: Karim Paqraduni creates a problem and then works to solve it.

Maronite Church Calls for Halt to Fighting

NC131611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Statement issued by the Maronite Patriarchate in Bkirki on 13 January]

[Text] Papal administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hulu deeply regrets the painful incidents that took place this morning in Upper al-Matn and other Beirut areas and the resulting fear and high cost in terms of property. Bishop al-Hulu held meetings with other bishops and clergymen to examine the situation and find ways to deal with it. Bishop al-Hulu also got in touch with civilian officials and political leaders to seek an end to the current conflict. The bishop calls on all those concerned to listen to reason and to the word of God, and resort to sensible and democratic dialogue. The bishop wants also to state that violence is unacceptable in resolving differences. The parties concerned have expressed their approval of this call for dialogue and for ending the clashes and eliminating their causes.

Liberal Party Supports Efforts To End Fighting

NC131825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The National Liberal Party has expressed satisfaction with the intervention of the Maronite Patriarchate and the initiative of the apostolic administrator and bishops to put an end to the current fighting. The party has also expressed satisfaction over the concerned parties' response to the patriarchate's appeal. Party leader Dany Sham'un said he hoped that the current meetings in Bkirki and the earlier meetings at the Defense Ministry will result in a complete halt to the fighting and in the prompt restoration of normality to the eastern area.

Christian Ministers, Army Commander Discuss Security

NC131602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim, former Minister Michel al-Murr, and Army Commander General Michel 'Awn have been meeting for some time now at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi to discuss the security situation and ways of transporting the students who have been detained in their schools since this morning because of the tension in Upper al-Matn.

In the meantime, tension continues in the Al-Matn areas, particularly in Al-Dawrah, Al-Bawshariyah, Nahr al-Mawt, Al-Mukallis, and Jisr al-Basha.

Security 'Under Control'

NC131726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1706 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Following the meeting by the Army commander, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, former Minister Michel al-Murr, and Colonel Simon Qassis, the following statement was issued:

The current efforts and exchanges brought the security situation in the eastern area under control at 1915 today, paving the way for a return to normal. All concerned have responded and pledged themselves to implement what has been agreed upon on schedule.

Hubayqah Says Operation Achieved Objectives

NC140503 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2315 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, issued a statement at dawn today affirming that the security operation which the Lebanese Forces central units carried out throughout yesterday in the northern Al-Matn area has achieved all its objectives, the main one of which was to ensure the safe movement on the main roads by all citizens and members of the Lebanese Forces with dignity and security. After carrying out the tasks assigned and in order to check the flow of blood among the citizenry, we decided, out of our sense of national responsibility and after meeting with Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, to facilitate the deployment of the Lebanese Army in compliance with the Army command's decision.

Such a step is compatible with the goals of the Lebanese Forces' operation.

Cease-Fire Goes Into Effect in East Beirut

NC131747 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1742 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A civil defense team has begun transporting 26 students from the Al-Dahdah building in Jisr al-Basha. Civil defense fire fighters have proceeded to extinguish the fire in the fuel depots in Al-Dawrah now that a cease-fire has gone into effect.

Lebanese Forces' Area Noted

NC131820 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Up to the moment this newscast was being prepared, the Lebanese Forces were in control of Al-Hazimiyah, Sinn al-Fil, Al-Hayik hospital, Jisr al-Basha, Al-Mukallis, 'Ayn Sa'adah, 'Ayn Sa'adah, and Nahr al-Mawt. The forces are advancing in the direction of Bayt Miri. Violent clashes are taking place in some areas of Al-Dawrah and Sadd al-Bawshariyah Districts.

A short while ago, a Lebanese Forces' source said that the main areas now controlled by the Lebanese Forces are: Al-Mukallis, Sinn al-Fil, Tall al-Za'tar, Jisr al-Basha, and the coastal road from Al-Dawrah to Nahr al-Mawt and Al-Dubbayah.

Calm in Northern Al-Matn

NC131936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The situation has totally calmed down in the northern Al-Matn area in the wake of the successful efforts and contacts made at all levels throughout the day. These meetings culminated with the meeting held by the Army's commander, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, former Minister Michel al-Murr, and Colonel Simon Qassis at the Army commander's office in Al-Yarzi this afternoon.

Army To Redeploy

NC132213 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2203 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Statement issued on 13 January by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate]

[Text] The Army's command has decided to redeploy its forces as of 0500 Tuesday morning and to adopt the measures necessary to ensure the safe passage of all citizens on the main roads extending from Nahr al-Kalb to Al-Dawrah and up to Nahr Bayrut, and from Nahr al-Mawt to Boulevard Sinn al-Fil, Salome, up to Jisr al-Basha.

Army Begins Deploying

NC140638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A source at the Army command informed us a short while ago that, in implementation of the cease-fire agreement that was achieved after midnight last night, Army units began deploying on the main roads and reopening the roads at 0500 today. The source said that a number of students who were detained in their schools yesterday have returned to their homes and the rest will go home today.

'Calm' in East Beirut

NC140738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A military source at the Army command has informed us that the situation in the eastern area is completely calm. Traffic on the roads is almost normal, but schools are still closed.

The source said that the Army is ensuring the security of all citizens in the eastern areas. The Army enabled those who were detained at their schools and businesses yesterday to return to their homes this morning.

The source also stated that the Army set up posts in the areas of Jisr al-Basha, Al-Dawrah, Nahr al-Mawt, Sinn al-Fil, Autostrad Jall al-Dib, and other areas at 0500 today. It is also operating patrols and removing all signs of armed presence, in accordance with the agreement reached last night.

Security sources have stated that the two disputing parties have given a free hand to the Army to adopt whatever measures it deems appropriate to control the situation and prevent any new incidents.

Fighting Reported in Palestinian Camp 13 Jan

NC131606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A clash in which machineguns were used took place in the Palestinian camp of Burj al-Barajinah at 1515.

Meanwhile, a communique issued by the Palestinian Salvation Front blamed pro-'Arafat Palestinians for stirring up trouble in the Palestinian camps and the nearby areas. 'Arafat had earlier said that he would arm the Palestinian residents of the camps to prevent any future massacres.

Fighting Denied

NC131815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Palestinian Salvation Front released a statement this evening in which it dismisses reports that clashes have broken out in the camps. The Front asserted that it will confront all those who play with the security of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In its statement, the Front points out that what happened in Burj al-Barajinah today was merely an isolated incident which was soon contained.

Fighting in Sabra, Shatila

NC131932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] We were informed a short while ago that clashes have been raging in the Sabra camp and around the Shatila camp since 2000. The clashes are still in progress and are linked to the clashes going on in the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Tension Eases

NC132148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tension in the Sabra and Shatila camps eased at 2100 tonight. The security reports make no mention of renewed clashes.

Karami Chairs Coordination Committee Meeting 13 Jan

NC131410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee at 1320 today. All committee members attended. The prime minister had the following to say when the meeting ended at 1430:

[Begin recording] The coordination committee met and reviewed security developments in West Beirut. The committee expressed satisfaction over the general situation and took steps to solve certain problems which citizens are complaining about, particularly concerning the theft of cars and robbery of shops. Accordingly, specialized committees have been asked to study these matters and submit a report to the next meeting.

We have also discussed the painful events in the eastern area and the two Matns. We hope that everyone will meet the responsibilities dictated by this historic stage, particularly in light of his excellency the president's visit to Damascus. We hope that stands and solutions will be adopted during the visit to attain the desired salvation in accordance with the tripartite agreement. [end recording]

Resistance Operations Reported in South 13 Jan

NC131831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] National Resistance members today attacked a patrol of Lahd militiamen in Shaqra and destroyed one of their vehicles. The resistance members also detonated an explosive charge while a patrol of the occupation forces was traveling through Jisr al-Khardali. One of the patrol's vehicles was damaged.

Resistance groups also attacked a joint Lahd-Israeli position in Jabal Basil. Using machineguns and rockets, they scored accurate hits.

Al-Asad, Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Resume Talks
JN140632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil resumed talks at the presidential palace last night in the presence of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Prime Minister Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Minister of Foreign Affairs Faruq al-Shar'; and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib. During this meeting, all aspects of the Lebanese situation were discussed.

Al-Jumayyil, Delegation Depart
NC141203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1152 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] We have just received a report that the president of the Lebanese republic, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, and the delegation accompanying him have left Damascus Airport on their way back to Beirut. That is all we have so far.

Foreign Minister on Damascus Accord, Missiles
PM141021 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
12 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[Interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Fes; date not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: Is it possible that President Al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus will change his attitude toward the Damascus agreement?

Answer: Frist, let me say that the agreement is in the interest of Lebanon alone and of its Arab character; it is the only way to rescue it from the civil war that has been raging for more than 10 years. The fact that the agreement was signed by the principal militias is important because never before have they agreed on all the principles for the restoration of security and stability and for setting forth political reforms which Lebanon needs so that it will not, after some time, once again become involved in internal conflicts of the kind that flare up from time to time.

There is a Lebanese-syrian resolve to implement the agreement and put it into effect. President al-Jumayyil announced that he supports the agreement and that following his meeting with President al-Asad he decided to step up his contacts with Lebanese personalities in order to win their support for the agreement. He announced that he will do all he can to put the agreement into effect.

Question: But president al-Jumayyil did not support the agreement entirely but considered it a step toward a solution.

Answer: The agreement is regarded as comprehensive and deals with all the current issues of how to rebuild the Lebanese institutions on the basis of a new concept, to disarm the militias, and to turn the amry into a national army so as to ensure that it will not be drawn into internal conflicts.

Question: What in your opinion should President al-Jumayyil do to facilitate the implementation of the agreement?

Answer: President al-Jumayyil has an important role to play in the implementation of the agreement and in uniting the Lebanese around it. We expect him to play the positive role required of him.

Question: But certain Lebanese parties accuse President al-Jumayyil of obstructing the agreement.

Answer: One should not pay much attention to accusations in Lebanon because they have become one of the peculiarities of Lebanese politics, particularly in the circumstances of internal conflict. Statements are unimportant; what is important is the endorsement of the agreement.

Question: But how can it be practically implemented?

Answer: This is a general question, but the fundamental thing is that when a nationalist government is formed in order to implement it in cooperation with the president of the republic, it should implement it in accordance with the provisions it contains.

Question: What are, in your opinion, the obstacles impeding the implementation of the agreement?

Answer: There are political obstacles and secondary obstacles; the political obstacles are the possibility of interference by Israel and its continuing attempts to undermine any Lebanese national reconciliation during the past 10 years. It is a known fact that Israel opposes Lebanon's unity, the preservation of its sovereignty, and its return to its Arab environment. But at the same time it must be said that Israel's interference, especially following the failure of its policies and intervention in Lebanon, has given the Lebanese people the ability to resist it and to anticipate its moves much more than ever before.

There are secondary internal obstacles mainly caused by the factions and individuals who will suffer from an end to the war. For this reason they create obstacles on the path to implementing the agreement. But on the other hand there was a popular response to the agreement which, on the day it was proclaimed, found expression in the automatic opening of the crossings between the two sectors of the capital. This popular feeling constitutes a pressure on those hindering the agreement.

Question: How do you deal with Israel's attempts to thwart the agreement and w[illegible] steps have you taken so that it will not thwart it in the same way that you thwarted the 17 May agreement?

Answer: Drawing comparisons between the two agreements is wrong. The 17 May agreement was intended to do away completely with Lebanese sovereignty, to turn Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, and to obliterate its Arab identity. This was in addition to the dangers it posed to the Arab countries. As for the Damascus agreement, it is quite the contrary because it has been concluded with the aim of preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and Arab identity, consolidating the Lebanese people's role in managing their own affairs and in liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation, and underlining

the role of the Lebanese resistance and the great sacrifices it offered.

Of course, Syria had a great role in helping Lebanon to achieve all this. The Damascus agreement has come after great efforts and sacrifices made in order to preserve Lebanon's integrity. It must be pointed out here that the talks that were held to discuss the agreement were carried out without Syrian participation. We did not participate in the agreement and we did not insert in it or remove from it a single clause. The agreement took place between them without any attempt on our part to impose our views. Of course, the agreement does praise Syria's role and its assistance to Lebanon. Our assistance stemmed from a nationalist principle and not from selfish interests. This was what events have proved and what future events will confirm. We are one people even though we live in two independent states.

Question: My next question is precisely this: Do you believe that Israel will be able to abort the agreement?

Answer: Israel wishes to abort it and to reinstate the 17 May agreement. But Israel, following the recent steps in Lebanon and since Syria has taken long strides toward the achievement of strategic balance, is no longer able to impose all that it wants. Certainly there have been Israeli attempts but they failed and will continue to fail. We are confident that any attempt to strike at the agreement will be faced with reactions by the Lebanese themselves that will not be in Israel's interest.

Question: Do you think that with the existence of those who collaborate with Israel in Lebanon and given what recently happened in the South, this would enable Israel at least to hinder the agreement?

Answer: I told you that Israel is no longer capable of doing what it likes. We believe that Israel will not easily forget the lesson it was taught in Lebanon.

Question: How will you deal with the Lebanese parties collaborating with Israel if they seek to abort the agreement?

Answer: Those who collaborate with Israel are the so-called Army of South Lebanon [ASL]; they are Lahd's group. They are condemned as agents. We can see the Lebanese resistance pursuing them and inflicting heavy losses on them. We do not think that Lahd's army will be able to stand in the face of the resistance and of the Lebanese people's determination to strike at the agents and to restore its unity and land which Israeli occupies.

Question: But there are signs indicating that the agreement does not enjoy the support of all the Lebanese parties.

Answer: In our opinion the agreement enjoys the support of everyone who is for Lebanon and its unity; it enjoys the support of everyone who is striving so that Lebanon may regain its role in the Arab environment. Only those who suffer because the agreement are against it. In our view these people are isolated because the Lebanese people are unanimously with the agreement.

Question: Why do you not seek the participation of some principal figures in signing the agreement, such as former president Sulayman Franjiyah for example? What is your comment on reports that the agreement does not enjoy the support of Christian factions in Lebanon?

Answer: The established fact is that the agreement enjoys the Lebanese people's support. Former president Franjiyah strongly declared his support for it. We believe that the Lebanese personalities will support it. In our view, anyone who will not support it will be isolated.

Question: Certain sources cite leaders of the armed militias that signed the agreement as saying that Syria brought pressure to bear on them in order to make them sign it.

Answer: Syria made great efforts and offered greater sacrifices in order to help the Lebanese reach an agreement in Damascus.

Question: What do you say to the belief that the agreement is merely a temporary truce?

Answer: This is a pessimistic view that is not substantiated by facts on the ground because the agreement has been concluded between the armed militias that are active on the ground and, therefore, by definition is different from the agreements that preceded it and failed.

Question: How do you explain the assassinations that took place on the Christian side following the signing of the Damascus agreement?

Answer: As I have already said, there are those will will suffer because of the agreement and so they will do all they can to create an atmosphere that will dampen the rejoicing and the positive feelings expressed in both sectors of Beirut and in all Lebanon.

Question: Will you resort to force in order to implement the agreement?

Answer: we did not use force in order to persuade them to agree. They insisted that we help them to bring their views closer together, and this was what the Syrian leadership did.

Question: But you have warned that you will not remain idle in the face of any attempts to obstruct it.

Answer: Syria has drawn attention to the dangers of not reaching an agreement. It is natural that we should call upon the Lebanese brothers to be cautious and alert to attempts to undermine the agreement. Let us end this talk about Lebanon by saying that Syria, under President al-Asad's leadership, is strongly determined to implement it and to end the chapter of the Lebanese tragedies that has gone on for more than 10 years.

Question: How do you view King Husayn's visit and his meeting with President al-Asad? Has any agreement been reached during the talks?

Answer: So far we can say that the Syrian-Jordanian dialogue has made progress which is somewhat positive and it culminated with the summit meeting. We are hoping to be able to make

further steps to improve the atmosphere between the two countries. We have every desire to continue this dialogue which we believe is in the interest not only of Syria and Jordan but also of all the Arab countries.

Question: How, in your opinion, can further strides be made?

Answer: By organizing more meetings.

Question: Will President al-Asad visit Amman?

Answer: As you know, estrangement between the two countries and their officials lasted several years. What has been achieved so far is considered to be important against the background of the tense relations that existed between the two countries in the past. I believe that President al-Asad will make such a visit when he can do so and when an agreement on it is reached.

Question: How can agreement be reached on the different stands that the two countries adopt toward the principal issues on which they disagree?

Answer: The purpose of the dialogue is to reach agreement and the more distant goal is to bring about agreement of views between officials of both countries. With regard to a settlement in the area, Syria's attitude is well-known. We believe that we have clearly expressed this attitude and paid for it a price which our army offered in Lebanon and for the sake of which our people shouldered the burden of enhancing the Syrian defenses. The Syrian stand is clear and our policy is based on the need to differentiate between friend and foe in the international scene.

Secondly, the aim is to shun peripheral conflicts and unify the resources in order to confront the U.S.-backed Zionist aggression. It was on this basis that we responded to ending the peripheral disagreement with Jordan.

The third point in our policy is that Israel does not want peace and that the United States does not wish to bring pressure to bear on Israel to force it to accept peace. Therefore, the U.S. policy in the region is to implement an Israeli policy. Consequently we feel that any attempt to differentiate between the two policies is a waste of time. We believe that the path to just and lasting peace is to work seriously to strengthen our intrinsic capabilities and to progress toward the achievement of strategic balance.

Question: What is the Syrian attitude toward the present msisile crisis?

Answer: In 1981 Israel raised the issue of what is called the Syrian missile crisis. Now it has once again brought this crisis to the forefront. This happened both before and during the Israeli invasio of Lebanon. We clearly reject any interference in affairs relating to our armaments. We firmly believe that moving our forces in Syria or those in Lebanon in accordance with a legitimate formula [as published] is an integral part of exercising our sovereignty. We refuse to submit to any American blackmail or Israeli threats. Therefore, we reject all that is being said about moving or withdrawing the missiles and we will not allow anybody to interfere in such matter. We move our forces and whatever protection they may need in accordance with our wishes and national decisions.

Question: The United States held contacts with you regarding the missiles. What was your answer?

Answer: The United States knows well our stand which we have already expressed; it has even interacted with it in various ways, both through direct and indirect contacts. It also knows that Syria does not and will not submit to any pressure.

Question: So how will this crisis end?

Answer: This is part of sovereignty. How can it end? This matter is not subject to discussion and we will absolutely not accept discussing it or ever consider that Israel has any right to interfere in this matter. Therefore, we say that it is trying to exercise terror against the Arab countries with U.S. support. It wants to tell the Arab countries what is allowed and what is not. We have decided on this matter; we will not allow Israel or the United States to interfere in the question of our armement, of the arms we use, and of providing the necessary protection for our forces wherever they may be.

Question: How do you view the possibility of a war breaking out as a result of this crisis?

Answer: Israel has committed aggression and is continually committing it as long as it occupies Arab territories and denies the Palestinian people's rights. Therefore, we expect escalation of aggression. It is trying to do so but, as we said and declared, any aggression against us it will pay for it a very, very high price. I would tell you that if they did not realize that they would pay a very high price, the aggression would have taken place long ago.

Question: Does this mean that you have obtained new weapons that would enable you to deal with a full confrontation?

Answer: We have enough weapons to reply to any aggression. What is more important, as event has proved, the Syrian people are determined to resist any aggression.

U.S. 'Has No Right' To Talk About Terrorism

JN131432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the U.S. Administration is continuing to step up tension in the Middle East and the Mediterranean zone deliberately and in accordance with a prepared plan. Observers in many capitals view this escalation as part of an overall U.S. plan which is being implemented following the recent meeting in Geneva between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. This plan is aimed at creating certain climates in several parts of the world to help the United States go ahead with the militarization of space, a project called Star Wars.

The current U.S. escalation of tension in the region is also part of a continued U.S. attempt to control the region under the slogan

of combating international terrorism. U.S. talk about terrorism cannot deceive or mislead anybody because the country trying to terrorize and threaten an entire region by flexing its military muscle, which invaded Grenada, which interfered in Nicaragua, which killed Chilean President Allende, which used its war machine to conquer the Vietnamese, Kampuchean, and Lao peoples, and which auhtorized its central intelligence to carry out coups and arm rebel gangs to resist elected governments that are hostile to imperialism and dictatorship has no right to talk about terrorism. The country that supports Israel's terrorism and crimes and provides it with all the necessary means to launch aggressive wars and organize terrorist actions by its regular forces has no right to talk about terrorism.

The United States is trying to use the subject of terrorism to hide its real objectives in the region and its attempt to strike at the forces that oppose its plans to control the region and spread hegemony over the Arabs. These plans will also fail just as the previous ones failed. The U.S. fleets and forces cannot terrorize the Arabs or prevent them from continuing their struggle to liberate their occupied land, regain their usurped rights, and resist and foil the Zionist plan to establish greater Israel on Arab land.

As part of their war threats and their attempt to escalate tension in the region, some U.S. officials mention Syria from time to time. Syria is fully aware of their aims. It is useful for them to recall that nobody can threaten Syria explicitly or implicitly. Syria did not retreat from its principled stands or from its commitment to the Arab nation's cause. It did not retreat when the circumstances and the situation were bad. Stupid will be those who believe that Syria will change its positions or retreat from them at a time when the U.S. options in the Arab arena have failed, at a time when the those who used to trust the United States have lost this trust, and at a time when Syria has the ability to make those who tamper with peace and security pay a high price for their tampering and playing with fire.

Shamir Interviewed on Impact of Arbitration Decision
TA131601 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Interview With Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Rafi Reshef on the "Erev Hadash" program — live]

[Text] [Reshef] Have you recovered from last night's marathon meeting?

[Shamir] It was a sleepless night but the effort may have been worthwhile.

[Reshef] Was this really the only way to overcome the protracted dispute?

[Shamir] I definitely think that the best way was to strengthen and ensure the so-called package deal we made today with Egypt. On the one hand, we decided to solve the Tabah problem through arbitration, and on the other, Egypt undertook to establish a real and strong peace with Israel.

[Reshef] You objected to arbitration for such a long time. What has changed now? That you linked it to normalization and the implementation of the peace agreement?

[Shamir] Look, time was not wasted. The fact is that about a year ago the Egyptians categorically claimed Tabah without any compensation. Today they not only agree to include the process of conciliation that we want in a solution, but they have also promised to give us those vital elements of peace between us. Indeed, here there is a serious attempt on our part, and on the other hand, there is compensation from them.

[Reshef] That is, you agreed to arbitration only on the condition that the compensation is fulfilled. in case the letter of arbitration, for example, is not to your liking, then you will simply renege on your agreement to arbitration as well — is that correct?

[Shamir] Of course; the letter of arbitration is the heart of the arbitration process. Once the sides agree on its substance the Inner Cabinet will be called upon to approve it. On the other hand, the Egyptians will have to begin implementing several components of a true peace, such as full normalization of bilateral relations, returning their ambassador, normal trade relations, tourism relations, abstaining from abetting terrorism from their territory, stopping anti-Israeli hostile propaganda, and so forth.

[Reshef] What I am trying to understand from you, Mr Shamir, is: Let us say that they do not send an ambassador, for example. Would this mean that the Likud ministers in the Inner Cabinet would no longer be committed also to arbitration?

[Shamir] It is clear that this issue is one unit. For instance, it is inconceivable that the Egyptians should violate all their commitments and that the process of arbitration should continue. One depends on the other; if there is no normalization there will be no solution of the Tabah problem as we promised.

[Reshef] Are you optimistic or do you fear that in the future we might be forced to go back on our agreement to arbitration because the Egyptians will not abide by their commitments in the package deal?

[Shamir] I think that we have made a serious effort. If this attempt succeeds, we will witness significant progress in relations between us and our most important neighbor in the region.

[Reshef] That is to say that if any of the package deal clauses you mentioned is violated, Israel will be entitled to renege on the arbitration. For instance, if hostile commentary appears in the Egyptian press we will say that we are going back on our agreement to arbitration and returning to our demand for conciliation.

[Shamir] It is not a question of an isolated incident or commentary. After all, the matter will be tested over a long period of time; the process will be quite lengthy. For instance, you mentioned hostile propaganda. Let me tell you that this is a very important factor. We have been witnessing a most regrettable phenomenon in that the Egyptian media remain hostile toward Israel and the Egyptian people have been subjected to this venomous influence. For example, there is no doubt in my mind that the tragedy at Ra's al-Burqa' was a result of this hostile propaganda. The killer soldier had been subjected to the influence of this propaganda and that tragedy occured as a consequence. If this phenomenon were to stop, peace would stand a very meaningful chance.

[Reshef] I understand that the question now is of talks on the level of ministerial directors, to be followed by a process of conciliation over a period of 6 to 8 months. Do you think this means that the arbitration question will also be discussed during your tenure as prime minister?

[Shamir] It does not matter whether this takes place during my tenure. It is clear that the process will last a long time. Just as I take part in the process now, I will take part in it in another year or so.

[Reshef] Perhaps the Likud will naturally try to prolong the process so that it continues during your tenure?

[Shamir] This has nothing to do with internal political matters. The guiding principle will be strengthening peace in exchange for Egypt fulfilling its commitments.

[Reshef] Does Israel have any ideas who the arbiter will be?

[Shamir] We have not yet discussed this matter. We will have to discuss this with the Egyptians because the decisive factor in this arbitration will be the third man, since there will be Israeli and Egyptian representatives and both of them will choose the third person, who will be neutral and objective. We have not yet decided who this third person will be.

[Reshef] Mr Shamir, how did you finally manage to convince Ari'el Sharon and David Levi to support the proposal raised in the Incer Cabinet last night?

[Shamir] I did not have to make any efforts or convince any of us. The Likud ministers were unanimous in their position, and they based it on their will to strengthen peace in the region on the one hand, and to conclude a package deal that would ensure us that this time peace is real, on the other.

[Reshef] Still, reports emanating from the Inner Cabinet session gave the impression that, at least at some stages, Ari'el Sharon objected to the plan. We also heard David Levi say that he had reservations about the original plan.

[Shamir] That is not true. If such an impression was created, it was not true. All along there were no doubts about solving the problem the way we saw it, because the entire Likud was unanimous in adhering to the principles I mentioned.

[Reshef] So why did it take such a long time?

[Shamir] As I have said, time was needed to have the Egyptians realize that if they want to settle the Tabah problem their way — through arbitration — they must give Israel assurances that this time it will really be a package deal that includes Egyptian commitments in exchange for Israel's willingness to accept their way.

[Reshef] In other words the feeling that emerged initially between you and Mr Peres and only later between you and the Likud ministers is wrong. [as heard]

[Shamir] I do not think these two issued can be linked. There were certain differences of opinion until the last minute, as proven by last night's session lasting so long. However, we finally reached an agreement and I think that the result of this agreement will serve Israel's interests, and after all, this is what counts.

[Reshef] Mr Shamir, does the political package deal concluded in the wee hours of the night increase the chances that you may really become the prime minister this October?

[Shamir] I do not see any relation between the two. I think I must see to Israel's interests in every job I do, either as vice prime minister or as prime minister.

[Reshef] Mr Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, I thank you very much.

Egyptian Official on Arbitration Decision

TA131221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Report by Hayim Zissowitz]

[Excerpts] I am near the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, and the atmosphere here can be described without exaggeration as one of high spirits. This is how Mr Peres sounded during the telephone call he had 30 minutes ago with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, during which he informed him of the Inner Cabinet's decision.

Beforehand, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni. This was a short meeting in which Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, also participated. Peres officially presented Basyuni with the Inner Cabinet's decision agreeing to arbitration. He informed him that this decision embodies the understandings reached between the two countries in recent months. The prime minister also thanked Mr Basyuni and Mr Tamir for their contribution to furthering these processes.

Muhammad Basyuni, at precisely this moment, has emerged from the Prime Minister's Office. He apparently also met with Mr Shamir afterward for a short talk. I will try to report briefly on what he said here to correspondents while we were talking. Basyuni said that this development does not mean a summit meeting. The Israeli delegation — referring to the delegation of directors general from the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office — will leave for Cairo to continue discussions on the political package deal. I am pleased with what has been achieved, because it is an opening to normal living. Normalization exists, but we want to deepen the ties. Mr Basyuni also said: We are opposed to terrorism. He added: In the new agreement, a new process will begin in relations between Israel and Egypt.

Further Comments

TA131729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel will depart tomorrow for Cairo to apprise Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid of the details of the Inner Cabinet decision about Tabah and the political package deal.

On the eve of his departure, Muhammad Basyuni told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that the Inner Cabinet decision is undoubtedly a positive move toward improving relations between Egypt and Israel and a basis for the next stage of the process: establishing comprehensive peace.

Replying to a question on whether Egypt will agree that the first stage of the process be one of conciliation, Basyuni said that the problem will be handled through arbitration. However, he noted that an effort will be made in the initial stages to solve the problem through other means on the condition that this does not affect the timetable set by both sides.

Rabin Meets Press, Discusses Egypt, Other Topics

Relations With Egypt To Improve

TA131231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin expects that following today's Inner Cabinet decision our relations with Egypt will become closer. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, however, that today's Inner Cabinet decision aside, Israel must make it clear to Egypt that it must forbid terrorists to live in its territory and carry out attacks in Israel.

Egypt Must Prevent Weapons Smuggling

TA131309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Israel recently submitted to Egypt detailed figures regarding the smuggling of weapons from the latter's territory to Israel by PLO terrorists, and demanded that it prevent the recurence of such events. This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Minister Rabin confirmed that Abu Tayyib [Mahmud al-Naturah], the commander of Force 17, has visited Cairo several times. However, he expressed doubts regarding reports of the existence of Force 17 command posts in Egypt.

Views Terrorist Elements in Egypt

TA131923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin expects relations with Egypt to strngthen following the decision made by the Inner Cabinet. According to him, it is doubtful that Force 17 has headquarters in Egypt. Nevertheless, he confirmed that the commanders of Force 17 recently visited Cairo. Mr Rabin added that Israel should remind Egypt that according to the peace agreement it must ban the presence of terrorist elements on its soil. The defense minister was speaking at a news conference for military correspondents to mark the first anniversary of the national unity government's decision on a redeployment in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal was there:

[Begin recording] [Tal] The defense minister arrived at the news conference for military correspondents at the end of the Inner Cabinet session. He was asked how he sees future relations with Egypt following the decision made in the wee hours of the night.

[Rabin] I see the issue as an effort to strengthen peace between Egypt and Israel. I see the entire subject as one unit that includes the demarcation of the international border, the implementation of the normalization agreements, and return of the Egyprian ambassador. I regard all these as one interrelated unit designed to strengthen peace between Israel and Egypt.

[Tal] The defense minister said that terrorists occasionally smuggle war materiel from Egyptian territory into Israel. We have given information about this to the Egyptians and demanded firm action on their part. Mr Rabin noted that it is doubtful that Force 17 has headquarters in Egypt. However, Abu Tayyib [Mahmud al-Naturah], the commander of Force 17 has visited Egypt.

[Rabin] He passed through Cairo on one or two occasions, but I do not know how long he stayed in Cairo each time. I think it is our duty to ask the Egyptians about this — and this has been done — and make it clear to them that according to the peace accords they must ban the presence of terrorist elements that are overtly operating against Israel.

[Tal] Summing up the year since the decision to redeploy the IDF in Lebanon, Rabin said: There is nobody to talk to in Lebanon. We act on the basis of our own security rather than on any other factor, regardless of its importance. Rabin noted that Israel would never agree to return to the prewar conditions and that those living inside and outside the security zone must realize this.

[Rabin] Despite our desire to follow the motto live and let live, we will not tolerate unilateral terrorist attacks on Israeli targets. If this is indeed the case, life in Lebanon — if there is civilian life there at all — will not be calm.

[Tal] One year ago today the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] pulled out of Sidon. Later the IDF pulled out in stages, amid fighting with the Shi'ites, to its present deployment. It is too premature to analyze the success of the security strip. In the last 6 months over 30 katyusha rockets have been fired from within and at the security strip and at Israeli terrotory. The IDF ban on news coverage in the security strip remains in effect and therefore we do not have first-hand information about the number of Shi'ite recruits in the ASL. Security sources note that the IDF's support for the ASL is vital at present and will remain vital in the future. According to these sources, the security strip could quickly collapse without such a support. [end recording]

Warns Against Terrorism From Lebanon

TA131138 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1038 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The attack on the terrorists in Tunis has caused some of the PLO command posts to become more mobile and spread-out, and today it is harder to discover and hit targets. This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in a news conference marking the first anniversary of the decision to redeploy the IDF in Lebanon. Immediately following the news conference Rabin told our military correspondent Gay Zohar that the security zone in southern Lebanon is proving itself, and he warned that Israel will not accept unilateral terrorism against targets in its territory. According to him if this happens life in southern Lebanon will not remain quiet. Rabin added that so far the Amal organization has shown no willingness to carry on a dialogue, and at present as well there are no new developments in this issue. According to him, however, Amal is not eager to extend its activities into Israeli territory.

ALGERIA

Agriculture Ministers Denounce U.S. Boycott

LD132043 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Late this morning the head of state gave a reception at the Aurassi Hotel for the delegates to the 15th session of the Arab agriculture ministers meeting.

The [word indistinct] 15th session of Arab agriculture ministers unanimously passed a motion of support for and solidarity with Libya. The motion denounces the economic boycott advocated by the United States against Libya.

Paper Questions Depositing Money in U.S. Banks

LD132239 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers 13 Jan (APS) *AL-SHA'B* has stressed that the freezing of Libyan deposits in American banks constitutes another aggression which confirms the nature of American views not only of the Arab countries, but also of the whole world.

In its "Al-Ra'y" page, the newspaper said that what increasesthe dangers of the American measure is that it is adopted for the second time as a punishment of a country whose policies oppose those of Washington's. It pointed out that the U.S. Administration resorted to such a measure against Iran.

The paper warned that "The consecration of such a practice, which contradicts the basics of international law, will impose the gravest dangers on the international financial system, which is already unstable because of its unfairness to the Third World countries which have been vainly calling for changing it for a long time now."

The newspaper added that "Perhaps this will inform the Third World countries, and even the whole world, that it is necessary to construct the bases for an international system which preserves the interests of the peoples of the whole world and which is not at the mercy of the whims of any ruler whatever his powers and influence might be."

The newspaper added: "The U.S. measure requires especially that the Arab countries should think seriously about the fate of their deposits, of the unbelievably high figures in U.S. banks, as this fate will be determined according to the whims of the ruler."

The newspaper added that "If we know that the American ruler is necessarily under the influence of the Zionist lobby, which infilterates and controls all sides of the U.S. Government, then we would understand our mistake in depositing Arab money where it will only serve Zionist interests."

It recalled that the pressures and threats that Libya is facing now is a true example of what will happen to any other Arab country which might announce its rejection of or opposition to the policies of the White House. The newspaper pointed out that if a good Arab atmosphere of solidarity and political will are present then this money could be directed to investment inside the Arab countries and serve the interests and future of the nation, instead of leaving them frozen in the banks of a country within which there is no confidence or security.

The newspaper concluded that if there is no will to invest Arab money inside Arab countries, then it would be better for the owners of this money to choose a suitable place to deposit it.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Calls for Arab Summit on U.S. Sanctions

GF131328 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jan (WAKH) — Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, said that his country will call for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the adoption of a unified Arab stand to confront U.S. provocations against Libya.

In statement published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Al-Turayki demanded that the United States be dealt with in a similar way in retaliation for the sanctions announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan last week, which included economic sanctions on Libya and the freezing of its assets in the United States.

He added that the conference of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to convene at the end of this month will take decisive and definite measures against any country that supports the United States in its stance toward Libya.

Concerning the message which President Reagan has sent to ICO Secretary General Pirzada, Dr al-Turayki said that it does not mean anything.

Al-Turayki Urges Embargo

LD130928 Kuwait KUNA in English 0808 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 13 (KUNA) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki was quoted here Monday as urging the Arab states to impose trade embargo on the United States in reprisal for Washington's economic sanctions against his country.

Al-Turayki, in a statement published in Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN*, would not discount the possibility of an American aggression on Libya which has been accused by the U.S. Administration of backing terrorist groups.

Tripoli has denied the charge but Washington clamped trade embargo on Libya as a punitive measure for the alleged involvement of that Arab country in the December 27 armed attacks on airports of Vienna and Rome.

The Libyan foreign minister said his country might call for an emergency Arab summit "if the situation deteriorated." He would not elaborate but was believed to be referring to further

U.S. provocations against Libya, after repeated threats of a punitive military strike.

Al-Turayki who made the statement in Rabat said the summit call would be supported by Arab countries that stand "as potential targets of an American-Zionist aggression" like South Yemen.

But he was quick to add that the urgency of the matter — the ballooning tension between the U.S and Libya — made his country call first for an Arab foreign minister's meeting to examine the possibility of Arab economic sanctions against the United States.

Al-Turayki, who represented his country in the ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) last week, voiced satisfaction with the Arab support for Libya and hailed the ICO's condemnation of U.S. threats against Libya.

He said the Arab foreign ministers who are slated to meet at Libya's request at the end of the month would take "specific measures" to counter the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

Al-Turayki was quoted by the Libyan news agency Sunday as saying that the Islamic delegations to ICO conference in Morocco have denounced the U.S. sanctions against Libya as "direct threats to Arab and Islamic countries."

Al-Turayki Meets Spanish, Italian, Japanese Envoys

LD131753 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Among local activities the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning met separately with the ambassadors of Spain, Italy, and Japan. At these meetings they discussed ways to strengthen cooperation relations between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and these countries to realize the common wellbeing of their peoples.

JANA: Shultz Renews Military Action 'Threat'

LD132017 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 13 Jan 86

["Shultz Renews Threat Against Al-Jamahiriyah" — JANA headline]

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. State Secretary George P. Shultz, has renewed his country's intention to launch a military action directed against the Libyan Arab people and its revolution. In comments he made to U.S. main C.B.S. TV. networks (?condemning) the launching of a military action against Libya, Shultz said that the U.S. President gave instructions that they should not disclose what they would possibly do. He, however, declined to answer a question put to him (?condemning) the possibility of a failure of the mission of John Whitehead in convincing the European countries to impose economic sanctions against Al-Jamahiriyah.

Mauritanian President Arrives in Libya 13 Jan

LD131748 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1722 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Col Maaouiya was given a grand reception at the airport where he was met by Abu Bakr Yunis Jabis, Commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces who led those who welcomed Maaouiya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds 'Closed Meeting'

LD131846 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this evening received Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation. The brother leader of the revolution held a closed meeting with the Mauritanian president.

Al-Turayki Receives Moroccan Delegation

LD131304 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 13. (MAP) — Secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for External Liaison 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Al-Turayki received here Sunday the Moroccan parliamentary delegation currently on a visit to Libya where it participated in the meetings of the political and economic commissions stemming from the Arab-African Union (AAU), held in Benghazi January 6 to 8.

During the meeting, M. Al-Turayki said the Moroccan delegation's visit is part of the strengthening of relations between the two members of the AAU, and affirmed that this union serves the objectives of Arab union and African Union.

Outlining that the AAU is being increasingly strengthened, the head of Libyan diplomacy expressed satisfaction at the Arab and Islamic Solidarity with Libya following the latest U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah.

The AAU treaty setting a union of state between Morocco and Libya was concluded on 13 August 1984 by King Hassan II and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Union Delegate Departs

LD131918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — Brother Day Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the Political Committee of the federal body of the African Arab Union, and the accompanying delegation to the African Arab Union Left Tripoli this evening after participating in the meeting of the political and economic committee of the African Arab Union.

Brother Day Ould Sidi Baba made a statement to a JANA correspondant in which he stressed that the great 1 September Revolution is really a great revolution. He said that the giant accomplishments which the Libyan people have achieved confirm the perception of the Libyan people and the truthfulness of the revolutionary course of the great 1 September Revolution in fulfilling its mission in the best possible way.

The chairman of the Moroccan delegation pointed out that the Moroccan delegation has strengthened its self-confidence by witnessing the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation with the imperialist U.S. and Zionist threats. He stressed that these grave threats are considered to be directed against Morocco and the Arab nation.

At the end of his statement, Day Ould Sidi Baba announced that the U.S. and Zionist threats will never affect the firm stances of the Libyan Arab people toward the Palestinian cause, and that these threats have consolidated the status of the Jamahiriyah in the Arab homeland and Africa.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Departs After Visit
LD131734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1722 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli 13 jan (JANA) — The foreign minister of Uganda, Olara Otunnu, left Tripoli this evening at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Jabir Meets With Hungarian Deputy Minister
LD130954 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met yesterday the Hungarian deputy minister of defence.

Gulf States Asked To Pressure Japan on Sanctions
JN131821 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (SANA) — An Arab diplomatic source said today that the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau last night summoned a number of ambassadors of Arab Gulf states in connection with Japan's support for recent U.S. economic measures against Libya. The source added that the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau asked the ambassadors to inform their governments of the need to exert pressure on the Japanese Government in this regard. The source also said that a Libyan economic and banking delegation will soon leave for the Arab Gulf to discuss the seriousness of the Japanese stance with a number of Gulf states and ask them to bring pressure to hear on Japan because of its position.

TANJUG: Mediation Among Libya, Arab Countries
LD132028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 13 (TANJUG) — Mediation aimed at establishing better mutual relations and possibly renewing diplomatic ties between Libya and certain Arab countries is currently underway.

Well-informed Arab diplomatic circles in Tripoli have told TANJUG that the Yemen Arab Republic is currently mediating between Libya and Saudi Arabia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen between Egypt and Libya.

The action has been taken to prepare a wider Arab agreement before a joint stand is taken on support to Libya in the conflict with the U.S.

In this context, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih, currently on a visit to Tripoli, today confirmed that Arabs were preparing a joint platform of support to Libya.

At the samne time, information from Tunisia says that the PLO has again pledged support to Libya. Reports say that 'Arafat intends to take a "wider initiative" for reconciliation of the Arab countries and the PLO with Libya and Syria.

Syrian Ambassador Reaffirms Support for Libya
LD131743 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1250 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees: Interview with Munir Barakhan, Syrian ambassador to Libya, on the "American-Zionist threat to the Arab nation" by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Munir, brother Hafiz al-Asad contacted the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and declared Syria's total and firm stand with fraternal Libya; he also declared the capabilities of Arab Syria to be at the disposal of the Jamahiriyah. This stance was also reaffirmed by brother Faruq Al-Shar'. We would like you to give the Arab listeners more details about the Syrian Arab stance vis-a-vis the American-Zionist moves against the Jamahiriyah.

[Answer] It is neither surprising nor unlikely to see President Hafiz al-Asad contacting brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to reaffirm to him that the capabilities of Arab Syria — people, government and armed forces — are at the disposal of the brothers in the socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. This is because Syria, as is Known, is a steadfast country which places all its capabillities at the disposal of the Arab nation and stands against the American-Israeli alliance to dominate the region. It is very natural that Syria should stand with its sister, Libya, because what Libya is experiencing is the same as that being experienced by Syria. This stems from the fact that both countries take a firm pan-Arab stand against the American- Zionist threats and expansion in the region. This is natural. As Libya in the past stood with Syria in its direct confrontation of Zionism, Syria today stands. As struggler Hafiz al-Asad said,we place all our capabilities at the disposal of the brothers in Libya, because, as I have pointed out, Libya did not only make a stand because of its own interests — it did not make a stand in order to consolidate a regime or to establish a regime — but stood for the sake of a pan-Arab struggle and for the sake of the entire Arab nation. Therefore, we in Syria, in an expression of the will of

every Syrian citizen everywhere, expressed our stance as did the brother President Hafiz al-Asad on the telephone to the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi saying to him: We are with you for better or for worse.

The situation which daily shifts from Syria, to Libya, to other places such as Lebanon and inside the occupied territories indicates that the ferocious U.S. attack to bolster the Zionist entity against the steadfast positions in the Arab nation, which takes a very clear stance against all the plans and conspiracies which are aimed at the Arab nation and the Arab homeland, all the excuses which the enemy is trying to use to attack the Arab progressive and nationalist regimes, focus on one thing: that these regimes protect terrorist organizaitons and fighting organizations. This is a weak excuse. These excuses which are being used against Syria and against the Jamahiriyah are weak excuses. The reginal aim is to implement a plan against the nationalist Arab regimes and against the Arab nation in order to dominate the resources and wealth of the Arab nation.

[Question] Brother Munir, do you not see that the American logic is bent in the light of its threat and misrepresentation of facts? On the pretext of combatting terrorism, the United States is practicing an official state terrorism against peoples struggling for freedom, as is the case with regard to our Arab people in Syria, the Jamahiriyah, Palestine, Lebanon, or anywhere in the Arab arena. How do you explain such logic?

[Answer] It is a foregone conclusion — and this has become known to every Arab citizen — that the United States has a plan which aims at dominating the region on the pretext of standing against the communist tide in the region. This is a pretext which is voiced year in and year out by the United States. The United States then moved on to other pretexts — one day the pretext is to combat terrorism, the next day the pretext is to defend the friendly state, and the next day the pretext is to combat the terrorist organizations, and so on and so forth. But — as I believe — all these pretexts are one — that the United States has a complete plan to dominate the Arab region. This plan aims at tearing this region apart, and kindling differences among the regimes and states in the region. Secondly, there is the continuous attempt to control the economies of this region. Thirdly, and this is the most serious thing, there is the strategic alliance with the Zionist entity — the alliance which represents the biggest danger to the Arab nation. This requires that we be aware of who is our friend and who is our enemy. It motivates us to stand closer to each other, as Arabs, in any stance we take, as a minimum, so that we can defend ourselves. All the attacks which have been carried out by the Zionist entity and which have been fruitless were caused by the United States. American intelligence has admitted more than once that it has carried out terrorist operations, particularly in our Arab region. This is known and documented in the publications issued by the American intelligence, as well as the scandals which exposed such matters. From all this we can confirm by material evidence that the real terrorism which is being practiced in our region and in the world is the organized terrorism led by the American administration due to the logic which dominates this administration.

[Question] The brother leader of the revolution at his recent press conferences proposed the necessity to reply to America and the Zionists by starting the establishment of an Arab unity, particularly with sister Syria. Do you not think that a combat unity [wihdah qitaliyah] between the two countries can speed up halting the American-Zionist disregard for our Arab nation?

[Answer] No doubt that the stance or the proposal made by the brother colonel is not new. We are with him, as the president struggler Hafiz al-Asad said: There should be no condition attached to unity save unity itself. This means that Syria opens its arms welcoming any unionist action. We hope that the steps will be quick with regard to the proposals made by the two great leaders so that the first material base for a united Arab surge can be realised.

Foreign Secretary Conveys Message to PDRY Leaders

LD131851 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — The Brother secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison received today the brother ambassador of the PDRY and conveyed to him a message from the Libyan leadership to the PDRY leadership.

JANA Urges W. Europeans To Dissociate From U.S.

LD132001 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — A JANA commentator says that the Libyan Arab-American confrontation proves a number of important facts in the international field, the most prominent of which is that the interests of the West European peoples are not necessarily the same as the interests of the American cartels, and that any attempt to link these interests is tantamount to harming any quarter which does not take the Washington side.

The commentator says that in spite of the fact that some of the European voices which are tied to American interests go along with the American position, the widespread feeling in official and popular European quarters has foiled the attempts of the U.S. Government to constrict the European leaders and has stopped Europe from being dragged into a ficticious battle which has nothing to do with it.

The geopolitical dimension of Western Europe differs in nature and role from the ambitions of American arrogance, even though some European parties publicly declare their loyalty to Washington for electoral or ideological reasons.

The commentator says that the Libyan Arab-American confrontation is not the first test for European-Arab relations whose history goes beyond European-American relations.

Anyone who follows up the movements of American diplomacy during the past few decades will notice an ongoing attempt by consecutive U.S. administrations to make Europe pay the price for any confrontation created by Washington. This actually occurred during the American-Soviet confrontation and during the direct American intervention in the affairs of Latin America and Iran.

The JANA commentator concludes by calling on the countries and peoples of Western Europe to study objectively and impartially their real interests which are linked to their geopolitical dimension and not to the ficticious interests which Washington tries to create for them.

Citizens Urge Transfer of Funds from U.S. Banks

LD132016 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan.13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress, Jerbah declaration, in the municipality of Al-Khums have called on all sisterly Arab countries to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks and to reconsider their stand with U.S. Administration and reply to it in equal retaliation.

At the emergency meeting held yesterday to discuss the threats and economic measures against the Libyan Arab people, the above masses have called on the Arab and friendly countries to declare economic war on USA — the enemy of the free peoples — until it comes back to its senses.

Tripoli Criticizes Statements by UK's Howe

LD132349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism met an abominable defeat and its aggressive conspiratorial schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation have been foiled. This is due to the brave revolutionary stance adopted by the Jamahiriyah in the face of imperialist and Zionist terrorism, since the people of the Jamahiriyah decided to confront American-Hebrew terrorism by transforming the battle with the U.S. imperialist interests and the aggressive U.S. bases which are widespread in Western Europe.

The brave stance adopted by the masses of the Arab nation on the side of the people of the Jamahiriyah against U.S. and Zionist terrorism, arrogance and insolence had a great effect in foiling the imperialist and Zionist schemes against the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation. Also, the stance adopted by the Islamic countries, the socialist bloc countries and friendly countries all over the world on the side of the Libyan Arab people against the imperialist-Hebrew terrorism had an effect in foiling the imperialist and Zionist schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah. All these brave revolutionary stances against the terrorism of the U.S. Administration led to waking the West European countries up and alerted them to the imminent danger into which the U.S. Administration is trying to throw them. The U.S. Administration tried to involve the West European countries in a battle against their interests in order to serve imperialist schemes for controlling the world and for subduing the world to the imperialist-Hebrew influence. The countries of Western Europe understood the dirty truth of Reagan's criminal scheme which is aimed at setting the Mediterranean region on fire, using the fire of his hatred to burn all the peoples of the region, including the West Europeans. Reagan would watch this fire from afar and drink a toast to his crime of involving the region in a dirty war for the benefit of U.S. imperialist and Hebrew interests.

The European countries which are U.S. allies decided that they are not concerned with the war which imperialism wants to launch against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation. They would, therefore, not accept or adhere to the aggressive stances which are adopted by the U.S. Administration against the people of the Jamahiriyah. This is because they have no evidence of the relation between the Jamahiriyah and the events which occurred to the imperialist and Zionist interests in Vienna and Rome. U.S. imperialism did not present a single bit of evidence of this in spite of its repeated claims that it has evidence on the relationship between the people of the Jamhiriyah and what happened in Rome and Vienna airports. This is only to throw into disrepute the stances of the people of the Jamahiriyah who support the causes of freedom and the struggle of the peoples who are pursuing liberation. If American imperialism has any evidence, it would have presented it to its allies — who reject its upside down logic and aggressive schemes against the people of the Jamhiriyah — in order to find among its allies anybody who will accept its aggressive logic.

While America's European allies are unanimous that the people of the Jamhiriyah have nothing to do with what happened in Rome and Vienna, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe deviates from the European position and European consensus by a statement, in which he tries to influence the European stance by insinuating that the Jamahiriyah had something to do with what happened in the Rome and Vienna airports. The statement included a collection of nonsense and crowing similar to that of owls and crows, similar to an amplifier to the U.S. drums of terror and to the biased American propaganda.

Here we feel sorry for Sir Geoffrey Howe, as he showed stupidity incompatible with being a foreign secretary of a country which claims to be one of the superpowers. If Howe relies on the statement made by the brother leader to the press that Libya will not hesitate in providing what the Palestinian resistance requires for liberating Palestine, then let Geoffrey Howe know that this stance relies on the fact that the Palestinian cause, that the responsibility for liberating Palestine lies on the shoulders of the Arab nation as a whole, and that anyone who stands in the way of liberating Palestine opposes the Arab nation and its right to a free and honest life.

While the Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation stands by the just struggle of the Palestinian people, the Jamahiriyah as a state is not responsible for any action taken by the Palestinians against the imperialist and Zionist interests, and which they consider as necessary for their cause.

Geoffrey Howe should have recalled the dirty role which Britain played since 1917 in planting the racist Zionist entity in Palestine, in killing thousands of Palestinians and dispersing more than 1.5 million Palestinians after their land was usurped and they faced the worst measures of oppression and terrorism.

Geoffrey Howe should have been ashamed of himself and of being a foreign secretary who completes the dirty role played by Balfour, the British foreign secretary. Instead of standing with

the forces of aggression and terrorism in the world represented by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian people, he should have worked toward helping this struggling people in restoring their usurped land, or at least he should have been neutral in the Arab-Zionist conflict. The struggle of the Palestinian people for liberating their land is based on the natural and historic right which is supported and approved by all the international laws and traditions. Therefore, the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people is not terrorism, but is a struggle for international peace and security because it is a stuggle against the forces of evil and aggression in the world.

Now we wonder, on what bases and what is the evidence on which Howe relied in his statements? If he has any, and we challenge him on this, let him present a single piece of evidence which confirms the relation of the people of the Jamahiriyah with what happened against the imperialist and Zionist interests in Vienna and Rome. If American imperialism was unable to present its allies with evidence on this in order to make them hostile toward the Jamhiriyah, then Howe's statements are built on imagination, errors and hostility toward the Arab nation.

By this statement of his, Howe is trying to cover up the predicament in which the terrorist Reagan has fallen because of his heedless policies, foolishness and infantile carelessness as a failed actor. Howe wants to prove to insolent Reagan that he is the greatest lackey of imperialism and Zionism, in order to win his favor. Howe has failed, because by this statement of his, which contradicts the stances of West European countries, he loses himself and humiliates the country which he represents and confirms that he is another Zionist imperialist dog to be added to the kennels of the American Black House.

Students Demonstrate Against 'U.S.-Zionist Threats'

LD131759 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The student masses of the Islamic Call College, Tripoli, which includes various nationalities from regions of the Islamic world, this morning came out in an angry demonstration denouncing the U.S.-Zionist plot being repeated against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The demonstration gathered in front of the Belgian Embassy, where the student masses issued a statement in which they affirmed the posture of world students with the Muslim Libyan Arab people in their challenge to the imperialist and Zionist threats which seek to shake stability in every country raising the banner of Islam and which bear high posture against unfair American hegemony. The students of the Islamic Call College stressed that the repeated U.S.-Zionist intrigue against the peace-loving peoples aroused the anger and hatred of the colonialist U.S. Administration, and if this rancorous administration did not stop its hostile practices it will expose the American people and their interests in the world to destruction. The students of the Islamic Call College in their statement affirmed that the U.S. Government calls the strugglers for freedom terrorists, the way it does with the Palestinian strugglers and the blacks in South Africa. The demonstrating students of the Islamic Call College addressed a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which they affirmed their stand by the side of the Muslim Libyan Arab people in their courageous challenge of the blatant colonialist U.S.-Zionist threats which are aimed not just at the Libyan Arab people but also at all the Islamic peoples.

The demonstration's statement was handed to the Belgian Embassy since it looks after U.S. interests in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Students Celebrate 22d Anniversary of Uprising

LD131949 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan. 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The students' masses of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah greeted today the 22nd anniversary of the students' uprising which shook the puppet monarchy regime and confronted its oppressive forces which suppressed the people by imposing tyrany and despotism.

On 13 and 14 January 1964, the students took to the streets in raging demonstrations firmly condemning the puppet reactionary regime of monarchy which was protected by foreign bases. That regime which spread, amongst the people, tyranny, despotism and oppression. [sentence as received] It practiced all sorts of treachery and conspired against the freedom of the Libyan Arab people which was unleashed on the night of the great Al-Fatih in 1969, when the revolution was launched to revenge for the martyred heroes and all the Libyans who saw all sorts of humiliation and oppression, who were confronted by iron and fire during that hateful era which aligned itself with colonialism and reaction.

That students' uprising, in which many martyrs fell by the hands of the oppressive police forces, expressed the Libyan Arab people's rejection of the colonial presence and its hirelings on its soil, and its adherence to Arabism and the struggle for its national cause of Palestine.

The reviving of the students' masses of this anniversary coincides with the escalation of U.S. threats and the economic measures announced by U.S. President Reagan against the Libyan Arab people in a desperate attempt to harm its nationalistic stances and its freedom over its own soil achieved by the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Arab Oil Workers to Hold Emergency Meeting

LD131804 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1640 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli 13 Jan (JANA) — The Executive Council of the Arab Federation of Oil, Mining and Chemical Workers will hold an emergency session on Wednesday in Tripoli to discuss the U.S. and Zionist threats against the Jamahiriyah and the terrorist provocative measures taken by the U.S. Administration. The council will also discuss the means of confronting these threats. The delegations of the Arab organizations have begun to arrive in the Jamahiriyah to take part in the work of this emergency session. The deputy secretary general of the council arrived yesterday, as did the delegations of PDRY, YAR, Oman, Palestine, Jordan, Bahrain and Algeria.

Tripoli Media Note Support From Foreign Countries

Albania Condemns U.S. Threats

LD110022 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2250 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Albania condemned the U.S. threats to the Jamahiriyah and the economic boycott imposed by the Reagan government on the Libyan Arab people. The Albanian foreign minister said that Albanians are joining progressive peoples in the world by condemning the U.S. threats and aggressive acts against the Jamahiriyah and other liberation people.

Benin Reaffirms Support

LD131438 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cotonou, Jumada Awal 2, JAN 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — BENIN has reaffirmed its stand and unlimited support for Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the face of U.S.-Zionist threats and the measures taken by Reagan government.

Benin has also announced that it places all its material and moral capabilities at the disposal of Al-Jamahiriyah and regards any aggression against it as an aggression against Benin itself.

Spanish CP Denounces 'Threats'

LD101047 Tripoli JANA in English 0934 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Madrid, Rabi Athani 29, Jan. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr 'Ignacio Gallego' the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (C.P.) denounced the U.S.-Zionist threats against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Spanish C.P.'s secretary general, during his meeting yesterday with the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Madrid, confirmed his party's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with all the schemes and threats of the U.S. imperialism and Zionism which tries to abolish the civilised accomplishments realised by the effect of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

U.S. 'Peace Council' Leader

LD101041 Tripoli JANA in English 0933 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] New York, Rabi Athani 28, Jan. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Executive Director of the U.S. Peace Council 'Michael Mayerson' declared that the imposition by the Reagan administration of sanctions on Libya constitutes an unprecedented example of a state terrorism policy.

He confirmed that this hostile policy is aimed against the national liberation movements in the Middle East and in the whole world.

Bulgarian News Agency Support

LD132028 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In a statement released yesterday, the Bulgarian news agency stressed that the flagrant U.S. measures against Al-Jamahiriyah contravened with the principles of international law.

The agency, on behalf of the Bulgarian public opinion, called for making an end to violations of the sovereignty of AL-JAMAHIRIYAH and taking the effective arrangements to foil the aggressive schemes against the Libyan Arab people.

Groups Cable Support

LD132022 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 13 Jan 86

["Leader Receives More Cables of Solidarity and Support" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan. 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received cables of solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with U.S.-Zionist threats and conspiracies. They called on all free nations of the world to confront U.S. arrogance and for the need to resist the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean region. They came from:

Muslim Union Front in India, the Libyan Arab-Bengali Brotherhood society of Dakar, Islamic regime party of Bangladesh and the International Federation of Arab Workers.

Socialists To Meet in Tripoli on U.S. 'Threats'

LD131110 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0942 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Organization of Progressive Socialists for the Mediterranean Area will hold an emergency meeting in Tripoli during the period 15-17 January.

This plenary meeting will be attended by a number of progressive organizations and parties in the Mediterranean and will study the serious situation created by the American threats to the Libyan Arab people in the area, which may drag the world to a comprehensive and destructive war.

Opposition on Regime 'Terrorist' Group Support

PA131431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, 13 Jan (EFE) — Armed groups belonging to approximately 40 organizations, from the Irish IRA and the Basque ETA to groups from El Salvador and New Caledonia, are training in approximately 20 "training camps" on Libyan soil.

This information appears in *PANORAMA*, the Italian weekly, which carries remarks by Abdul Hamid Bakoush, former Libyan

minister and now top leader of the Al-Qadhdhafi opposition "abroad."

According to the weekly, there are "approximately 20" most used and most important Libyan training camps. In one of these camps, the one in Tokra, "the instructors are from 13 different nationalities and the guests belong to 40 terrorist organizations."

According to Bakoush, Al-Qadhdhafi's regime also hosts "Kanak" nationalists of New Caledonia, Salvadoran rebels, Japan's Red Army members, and guerrillas of East Timor.

According to the weekly, the Egyptian secret service has estimated that in 1976 the Libyan regime spent $580 million in terrorist activities and Abu Nidal, responsible for the attack on Fiumicino Airport, received the not too rejectable amount of $32 million.

There is also a list of payments established by Libyan secret services to reward each action: $2,000 to plant an explosive package, $4,000 to plant a bomb, and $7,000 to carry out a murder with a pistol or rifle, according to *PANORAMA*.

The Libyan opposition added that there is a so-called "office for the export of revolutions" (Maktab T dir Al thawra), and at least 7,000 revolutionaries from around the world, or individuals who aspire to be such, receive instruction from this center, where they are registered.

Among the groups financed by Libya are the Palestinian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-CG), of Ahmad Jibril; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) of Nayif Hawatmah, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of George Habash, all of them members of the PLO.

As for the passports of the terrorists who attacked Fiumicino last December, *PANORAMA* states that, according to news transmitted to Italian authorities by the Egyptians, they are authentic documents from a batch that Morocco gave Libya during the "Great Entente" of 1984 between King Hassan II and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

MAURITANIA

Head of State Ould Taya Leaves for Visit to Libya

AB131704 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 13 Jan (AFP) — The Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, left Nouakchott on Monday morning for Tripoli for an official visit, the duration of which has not been specified. This visit is his first to Libya since he came to power in Mauritania in December 1984. According to Mauritanian official sources, this visit falls within the framework of the Mauritanian head of state's familiarization trips to the Maghreb states and the countries bordering Mauritania. The Mauritanian head of state is accompanied by a delegation comprising the foreign affairs, justice, economy, and public service ministers.

The relations between Mauritania and Libya, which have undergone some problems over the past few years, started improving with the coming to power of Col Ould Taya. The Libyan embassy, whose activities had been suspended under the former regime, has resumed its activities, and the cooperation between the two countries in the financial, fishery, and animal husbandry fields has been developing normally. The only problem has been the expulsion of about 1,000 Mauritanian nationals working in Libya in August and September 1985.

MOROCCO

Saudi Crown Prince Ends Private Visit, Departs

LD131406 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown Prince, premier and commander of Saudi National Guard, left Muhammad V airport today at the end of a private visit to Morocco during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

'Abd al-Majid Delivers Message to King Hassan II

NC101051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Marrakech, Jan 10 (MENA) — King Hassan II has received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The message was delivered by Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat Abd al-Majid who arrived in Marrakech at a late hour last night.

The audience was attended by the King's advisor Ahmad Reda Godeira [spelling as received] and chief of the Egyptian Interests' Section Dr. Munir Dhahran.

'Abd al-Majid had been in Fes earlier where he led his country's delegation to the ICO foreign ministers' conference which is due to wind up its work later tonight.

SUDAN

Council Member Tells Libyan Envoy of Support

LD131510 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, met the secretary of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Khartoum.

The Sudanese official appreciated highly the role assumed by the leader of the revolution in the struggle against U.S. imperialism stressing that Libya will not be alone in confronting and repelling any aggression it will be subjected to. He adds that Sudan will with all its capabilities stand with Al-Jamahiriyah in one trench.

DJIBOUTI

President Receives Soviet Envoy, Gorbachev Message

EA130016 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the republic of Djibouti, Al-Hajj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, received the Soviet ambassador to Djibouti, Viktor Peryshkin, at the presidency at 0900 today. The ambassador delivered a message from the secretary general of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the president.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Meets Polisario, PDRY Officials

EA102354 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today successively received and held talks with Comrade Mansur Umar, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and member of the Polisario Front's Politburo, and Comrade Riyad al-Aghbari, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and first secretary of its youth association.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam first held talks with Comrade Mansur Umar, during which the latter briefed him on the current general situation of his country. The comrade secretary general said that the SDAR movement must be supported and affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia would continue its support to make the struggle victorious.

During another function, our comrade revolutionary leader received a message from Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP secretary general and his country's leader, through Comrade Riyad al-Aghbari, member of the YSP Central Committee and first secretary of its youth association.

In an address on the occasion, the comrade secretary general said that relations between the two sisterly countries, which are growing every day, are gratifying. He added that in particular there are clear signs that the relations between the youth of the two countries, which are based on cooperation and common goals, are flourishing.

Replying, Comrade Riyad al-Aghbari explained to our comrade revolutionary leader that his 1-week visit to revolutionary Ethiopia would enable him to familiarize himself closely with these fraternal and comradely relations and well-founded friendship.

Present during the ceremony held this afternoon in the comrade secretary general's WPE Central Committee special office were Comrades Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister; Ashagre Yigletu, member of the WPE Central Committee and secretary; Sulayman Fadil, SDAR representative to the OAU; and (?Muhammad) Muhammad Nasir, the PDRY charge d'affaires in revolutionary Ethiopia.

Peace Committee Reaffirms ANC Solidarity

EA110003 Dakar PANA in English 1656 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Jan (PANA) — The Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee (EPSFC) today reaffirmed its unswerving solidarity with the ANC and demanded an immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in apartheid South Africa. In a press statement issued on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the ANC, the EPSFC recalled the long and bitter struggle of the liberation movement and of the black South African people against apartheid and said the racist, oppressive regime is presently faced with "the rising (?tide of) popular revolt".

The statement noted that the ANC is recognized by both South African patriots and progressive forces all over the world as "the military vanguard" of the indigenous South African population and has made tremendous efforts to promote the genuine cause of the people.

The EPSFC pointed out that the people of South Africa have heroically responded to the call of the ANC to make apartheid unworkable and South Arrica ungovernable, adding: "They have proved that neither the brutal acts of the regime nor the conspiracies of its Western allies can hinder them from achieving their avowed goal".

The committee recalled the emergency international meeting in solidarity with the people of South Africa held in Addis Ababa in October 1985 which called on the international community to [words indistinct] anti-apartheid. Africa is already "in a deepening crisis" rocking the apartheid system to its very foundation. "Hence, the 75th [as received] anniversary of the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and (?terror)", the press statement said.

The EPSFC finally called on all progressive and anti-apartheid democratic forces of the world to increase their support for the ANC-led freedom fighters and to take practical measures during this anti-apartheid year.

Fikre Selasie Lauds Workers Control Committees

EA132217 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of the electoral college for the second round of elections to the National Committee for Workers' Control has opened at the offices of the National Committee for Central Planning this morning. The meeting, which is being attended by 200 electoral college members, from regional, public and professional organizations and representatives of the general association of urban dwellers in Addis Ababa, was opened by Comrade Fikre Selasie Wogderes, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his opening speech at the meeting, which is being attended by members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and by WPE Central Committee members, Comrade Fikre Selasie pointed that the electoral college has the heavy responsibility of presenting candidates who can justify the people's trust and exercise control in a better, stronger, and more efficient way. Comrade Fikre Selasie said that even though it could be said that it was the responsibility of those who could be elected to ensure the success of control work, the activities of the electoral college have an important role to play. A very heavy responsibility rests upon it because the achievements of the electoral college are measured not just be the completion of election but by the contribution of the elected representatives. In his speech Comrade Fikre Selasie said that the historic and revolutionary action taken to form workers' control committees in institutions where great social and economic activity takes place, had created a forum in which the people's interests and rights are protected in which people take an active part in government work.

He pointed out that since their inception, the workers' control committees have played a very important role by protecting government funds, returning millions of birr to government coffers, and ensuring that profligates and embezzlers are duly punished, as well as strengthening the practice of control and increasing workers' participation in supervision and administration. Comrade Fikre Selasie said that in order to strengthen the constructive role of workers' control committees, weaknesses which occasionally emerge must be corrected and the committees strengthened. He noted that the holding of thoroughly well-organized and efficient elections to various public bodies is a yardstick of our organizational ability. What is expected of workers' control committees today is in many ways different from what was expected of them 4 years ago. The heavy responsibility of elected members of the workers' control committee is to lay the basis for our transition from people's control to people's administration.

In conclusion, Comrade Fikre Selasie said that the WPE and the revolutionary government are giving unreserved support to the electoral college's efforts to carry out its duty properly. He called on the participants in the meeting to accomplish their revolutionary duty in accordance with the trust placed in them by the people whom they represent.

In his speech at the opening of the meeting of the electoral college of the National Committee for Workers' Control, Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the WPE Audit Commission, said that the expansion of the people's control system is the first and main step toward achieving the political and economic supremacy of the workers and speeding up the formation of socialist society. Comrade Teka said that because of action taken by our revolution, workers' control committees had been formed from the grassroots of national level. Various control measures had been taken thanks to the favorable conditions created. Comrade Teka said that in line with the decree on the formation of the Workers' Control Committee which calls for elections once every 2 years, preparations to hold the second round of elections to the National Committee for Workers' Control had been finalized and the meeting had, therefore, been called.

The meeting will continue for 8 days.

WPE Team Visits DPRK-, Soviet-Aided Projects

EA131142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A high-ranking team led by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo and minister of labor and social affairs, inspected resettlement activities and the Baro-Akob irrigation project in Gambela Province this week.

The team toured and inspected the clinic, the relief and rehabilitation commission warehouse, the agriculture ministry's vehicle workshop and cadre housing being built in the Baro-Abol resettlement area. It also visited the 5-hectare rice experiment station near the Baro River initiated under the cooperation agreement with North Korea and talked with and encouraged the North Korean Government comrades. The team inspected sweet potato plantations in the swampy areas around the Baro River being cultivated by our settler compatriots with the help of WPE cadres and directed that the efforts be continued.

During its inspection of the Ethiopian-Soviet Baro-Akob irrigation project, the team was briefed by experts of the two governments, who informed it that the project would carry out development work in the Baro-Akob valley and make a comprehensive contribution towards producing enough food and oil seeds. They said the project would become operation soon, adding that the damming of the (Alberto) tributary would make it possible to develop 10,000 hectares through irrigation. They added that work was in progress on a feasibility study of using this dam as a source of hydroelectric power.

Continuing its tour, the team inspected the 50,000-hectare development farm initiated by the (Abu Buyhe) government farm for the use of our compatriot settlers at Perbongo and (Ukinakijang).

The high-ranking team led by Comrade Berhanu also held talks with members of party committees for the province and settlement areas and with representatives of government and public organizations in the province. During these discussions Comrade Mohamed Ahmed, first secretary of Gambela area party committee, briefed them on work done in resettlement areas.

In his speech Comrade Berhanu expressed satisfaction at the coordinated effort being made to save the lives of our compatriots. He added that every citizen who loves his country and his compatriots must work harder to ensure the success of this resettlement campaign, which has dismayed our enemies. He said that implementation of the special decree on resettlement was proceeding satisfactorily in the province.

KENYA

U.S. Plans To Aid UNITA Criticized

EA131049 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial entitled "An Ill-Timed U.S. Errand"]

[Text] Recent political developments in Angola and neighbouring Namibia could once again turn the region into a major point of confrontation between the world's various strategic and ideological interests. Outsiders have once again decided to renew their interference in a region where there is a sovereign state with a properly constituted government and a territory being occupied illegally through armed oppression in defiance of world opinion and international law.

The immediate cause for concern was last weeks visit by the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, for talks with Angolan officials in Luanda. Mr Crocker, who has gained a lot of admiration from many quarters for his high-headedness [as published] in an otherwise "hawkish" Reagan administration, was holding talks with Angolan officials on the independence of neighbouring Namibia.

But it was another item on his agenda which brought disquiet in many African capitals. He was also due to discuss the resumption of aid to UNITA rebels which was suspended in 1976 by the Carter administration. Right-wing interests which back President Reagan have been clamouring for such resuption claiming that it was a legitimate move in fighting communism. They justify their support for UNITA on the presence of Cuban troops in the country. For its part the current U.S. Government has always tried to link the Namibian independence issue with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. In other words Washington will not put pressure on the apartheid regime in South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia until the Cubans leave.

What Washington conveniently forgets is that the Cubans are in Angola at the invitation of a sovereign state with a legitimate government. The UNITA rebels are fighting against this government and giving them aid countributes to the instability of the country and the continued stay of the Cubans.

Even more disturbing is the proposed visit in the near future of the UNITA rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, to Washington to press his case for military aid and where government circles have openly encouraged those who support his rebellion, if not lobbied for it.

The OAU has, on behalf of its member states, repeatedly denounced the linkage of independence for Namibia with the Cuban presence and the subsequent support for UNITA rebels as a mere ploy to interfere in the affairs of Africa in the course of the ideological power game.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was quite blunt after his talks with Crocker: We still cannot understand whether Savimbi's visit and the military and other aid which the USA intends to give him should be considered as a form of pressure on Angola or as a declaration of war by the USA. He was also quite explicit about the consequences. If South African forces continue invading Angola and backing UNITA rebels, Angola will ask for more help from the international community, including its traditional socialist friends.

For its own credibilty as a promoter of international peace, the USA should be seeking ways of ending rebellion and not fanning the fires of insurrections.

President Notes 'Marked Improvement' in Uganda

EA111736 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that there has been a marked improvement in the security situation in Uganda, especially in Kampala and in areas controlled by the NRA [National Resistance Army]. This, he said augured well for the return to peace and normality in Uganda, but appealed to Ugandan leaders to put the interests of the people of Uganda first instead of their own interests. He said that they should not allow mistrust and personal interests to override those of the citizens of Uganda. President Moi said this when he addressed a huge goodwill KANU [Kenya African National Union] delegation from Meru district, which called on him at his Kabarak home, led by a minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Jackson Angaine, who is also the Meru district KANU branch chairman.

He said that, except for a few pockets of the country, peace was returning to Uganda, although there is still mistrust among leaders. President Moi said that Uganda's only hope lay in the return to peace and security, and the leaders should accept that there is no one else who can solve their country's problems but themselves. The president emphasized the need for peace and security in the country and called on leaders to ensure that there was fairness and justice in all they did. He told them to observe democratic principles to ensure the protection of life and the people's rights.

SOMALIA

Foreign Ministry Calls for Ethiopian Withdrawal

EA101717 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] foreign minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, has called on Muslim countries and peoples to extend moral and material support to Muslims still under the yoke of colonialism wherever they may be. Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, who was addressing the Islamic Conference in Fes, Morocco, gave an accord of the suppression meted out to colonized people by South Africa and the Ethiopian regime and the need for support for colonized people to enable them to determine their own destiny and called on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands.

Turning to the issue of the Horn of Africa, minister Challe

Abdurahman said Abyssinia's raids against the SDR contravene the UN, Islamic, and OAU Charters. He called on the Abyssinians to withdraw unconditionally from the Somali territories it occupies, namely Balamballe and Galdogob regions.

Speaking on economic problems of Africa, Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre said developed countries should understand the economic problems of developing countries, adding that there is a need for understanding and true cooperation. (?economic cooperation).

TANZANIA

Zanzibar President on Strengthening Economy

EA130002 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Zanzibar: Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, today announced a number of important measures which will continue to be taken by the revolutionary government as part of the effort to strengthen the economy, the progress of the people, and self-reliance in various fields. These measures are in addition to giving greater stress to the question of agriculture and food and cash crops.

Addressing hundreds of people in Amani Stadium at the climax of the celebrations marking the 22d anniversary of the Zanzibar revolution, Ndugu Abdul Wakil said the government would continue to give the people various opportunities to participate with the government in strengthening our economy. He said the question of agriculture was important to the progress of the people and so, beginning with this fiscal year, the government would use the little money available to provide the farmers with incentives, in addition to giving them loans and building special markets for their produce.

Ndugu Idris also said that the nation would continue to urge and ask the farmers to develop the production of food and cash crops to enable us to become self-reliant and to strengthen the economy.

In his speech, Ndugu Abdul Wakil explained how the government intended to extricate this nation from its bad economic situation. He said, with regard to the whole question of agriculture, especially irrigation, that the government had spent 128 million shillings to strengthen irrigated agriculture since its inception. The government, he said, would continue to give more assistance to farmers to irrigate rice fields.

With regard to various forms of agriculture, the president of Zanzibar said that in spite of the serious shortage of foreign currency, the government would strive to the utmost to ensure that services were provided for all the people. He said such services as clean water, health, education, and other services for the people would be improved. With regard to funds for health services, he said that although this important sector faced various problems, the government would ensure that every citizen got better health services. He said that during this period, the government had taken measures to ensure that health services for the people were improved, in addition to treatment for mental diseases and bilharzia in Pemba.

Ndugu Wakil said the economy of Zanzibar, which relied solely on cloves, must be transformed, since this crop had declined. He asked the people to plant new clove trees and to look after them well.

In his speech, Ndugu Wakil thanked private traders and asked them to order more goods, saying that the government would support such traders by various means. He said part of the assistance would be the provision of a ship which would travel from Zanzibar to Arab countries over fixed periods of time to facilitate the transport of their goods and to help maintain the prices of these goods at a steady level.

Mwinyi Discusses Events in Southern Africa

PM091623 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 6 Jan 86 Supplement p iii

[Interview with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi by B. Amazit in Dodoma in December]

[Excerpts] Dodoma, December 1985 — [Amazit] As a Frontline state Tanzania receives the shock wave of South Africa's imperialist temptation. Can you tell us about the way in which this situation you are experiencing is developing?

[Mwinyi] The Frontline states are convinced that no country can liberate another oppressed country. Liberation from colonialism, imperialism, or even apartheid must be achieved by the countries concerned. This desire must come from within these societies. It cannot be imported. We are pleased to see that our brothers and sisters in South Africa and Namibia have begun to act in this way. They have decided that things have gone too far. Consequently they are in the right against the oppressor. It is the duty of any OAU member-state to give our brothers and sisters in southern Africa all the moral and physical support they desire. The brutality which South Africa is showing is surely a sign that it is "on its last legs."

[Amazit] Mr President, recent months have seen what could be called a "speeding up of history" in South Africa. The people are in the streets proclaiming their desire to live in freedom. The attitude of some Western countries (including the United States, and Britain) toward the Pretoria regime is an obstacle to the South African people's just demands. What do you think the African response can be?

[Mwinyi] Africa is a whole. All it can do is to continue its diplomatic and moral offensive through all international forums. This is more or less all we can do. We must also seize every opportunity to do all we can to create opportunities within the United Nations and its bodies to protest the Pretoria government's inhumanity and violence. Even if we cannot take up arms against South Africa, we have the diplomatic weapon. The diplomatic weapon is the only one we have. We must do all we can in this connection.

[Amazit] The Namibian question is marking time. Mr President,

in face of Pretoria's arguments, but also the evasive tactics of some Western countries. This question, connected with the South African question, presents a danger of an explosion in southern Africa. Can this be avoided? What role can the OAU play in speeding up the process of Namibian independence?

[Mwinyi] As I said before, the OAU as such cannot take up arms against South Africa. I am aware of the fact that the situation in southern Africa is explosive because of South Africa's intransigence. But we are not in a position to fight. However, all we can do is try and do all we can to obtain implementation of UN Resolution 435, check that it is going to be implemented, and continue to use dialogue and diplomatic struggle to embarrass the countries which are supporting South Africa.

[Amazit] Northwest Africa has been experiencing a painful fratricidal conflict between the Saharan people and Morocco for approximately 10 years. The United Nations has again taken up OAU Resolution 104. However, Morocco persists in its rejection of any political solution. Does the fact that the latter has withdrawn from the OAU mean that any African solution has become impossible?

[Mwinyi] Morocco has opted for silence, without giving any answer to the Saharan question. But I think Africa must be patient. Morocco will see the light one day, especially since the number of members who recognize the SDAR is growing. We must wait. The fact that Morocco is isolated is an opportunity. This problem can be solved by political means.

[Amazit] Algeria and Tanzania maintain traditionally good relations at party and government levels. What practical form does this cooperation take? What opportunities are there for developing it in the framework of South-South exchanges?

[Mwinyi] Yes, our two countries enjoy relations at party and government levels which I would describe as excellent. These fraternal relations will continue as long as Algeria and Tanzania cooperate. There are opportunities for improving and developing them in future. For instance, I know that we have commercial relations which can be expanded. What we can do is establish exchange visits at party and state levels and also ensure that our two peoples become better acquainted and meet each other. We can do that among other things.

UGANDA

Southwestern Area 'Cut Off' Despite Peace Pact

EA111707 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] National Resistance Army [NRA] guerrillas and a progovernment faction met yesterday for the first time since last months' cease-fire agreement to discuss prospects of achieving peace in Uganda. Military sources quoted NRA commanders as saying they were tired of fighting and that they wished the 17 December peace accord be implemented as soon as possible.

Southwestern Uganda, which is controlled by NRA, remains cut off from the rest of the country despite the peace pact and the Guerrillas have not taken up the seven seats on the ruling Military Council which they accepted under the agreement.

The military sources said the meeting between commanders of Uganda's freedom movement and officials of NRA took place in Mityana, about 50 km west of Kampala. They gave no further details, but said it had been approved by NRA leader, Yower Museveni.

BENIN

PRPB Sends Messages to Al-Qadhdhafi, Reagan

AB131635 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Fourth Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB], after listening to and appreciating a report by its chairman during its second ordinary session — let me remind you — which took place from 7 to 11 January 1985 and before the Central Committee chairman's separate audiences with the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the charge d'affaires of the United States, decided to send two messages — one to His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Al-Fateh Revolution to express to him the support and solidarity of the people of Benin for the Libyan people, and the other to His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in order to express to him our concern and worries and to express to him the responsibility of the United States, in its capacity as a superpower, in the maintenance and safeguarding of international peace and security so that moderation may triumph in a peaceful manner in the search for and implementation of appropriate measures for the normalization of the situation.

Here is the integral text of these two messages. First, the one sent to His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Al-Fateh Revolution:

Dear Mr President, dear brother and friend: For some days now the events occuring in the northern subregion of our great continent, Africa, and the serious consequences which they may have on all our countries have been followed with particular attention by the entire militant Beninese people, their vanguard party, the PRPB, and their revolutionary state. Our hard-working people, our party, and our revolutionary state, which on Sunday, 16 January 1977, suffered the painful experience of the barbarous act perpetrated against them by a horde of mercenaries financed by the forces of evil and money, greet the courage and clear-sightedness which characterized your position and your acts at this time when the threats of aggression are more specific and where combined imperialist and Zionist forces of destruction stand against the achievements of the great 1 September 1970 revolution.

In this difficult situation which the people of Libya and the Al-Fateh Revolution are facing, on behalf of the people of Benin, their vanguard party, the PRPB, their revolutionary state, and on our own behalf, we wish to express to you the militant, unflinching, and unfailing solidarity of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution. We warmly greet the great calm you have shown in your position and in your various attitudes and efforts to find ways and means of avoid a great conflagration on the continent and your support for peace, collective security, and efforts toward harmonious development of our various countries. The people of Benin, who rightly appreciate the great victories that the Al-Fateh Revolution has won on all the fronts, ardently hope that the present tension will give way to understanding and that United States will truly understand the feeling of militant solidarity which you have for all downtrodden, humiliated, and dominated peoples.

The restoration of the legitimate rights to freedom of oppressed people on our continent, in the Middle East, and elsewhere in the world will greatly help to put an end to all the forms of violence which we have been witnessing for some time now, and will enable all the states to better understand the profound aspirations of the people of the Third World and their sincere desires to work for a true peaceful coexistence.

While we beseech you to accept our militant support and the solidarity of the people of Benin, their party, and their revolutionary state during this difficult moment of the valiant revolutionary people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, we have the firm conviction that the Al-Fateh Revolution will win new and greater victories.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

Signed: Mathieu Kerekou

To His Excellency Mr Reagan, President of the United States, President Kerekou wrote:

Mr President, it is with much concern that we have followed the situation of tension which has arisen these past days between the United States and the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamairiyah — two friendly countries to the People's Republic of Benin. During this period of serious economic international economic crisis, world opinion is profoundly moved by this new situation which has come about at a moment when some people have begun to gather hope following the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva. This critical situation which poses a dangerous threat to peace and security in Africa and in the whole world has been a source of great concern within the militant hard-working people of the RPB. This is why we call for moderation in the search for appropriate solutions to the problems of international peace and security.

On behalf of the Beninese people and their national Executive Council, we would like to count firmly on your wisdom and the attachment of the great American people to the noble ideals of peace, solidarity, and cooperation so that the American people and their government can assume their heavy responsibility in the world in order that they may take all necessary actions deemed necessary for the normalization of the situation at this time when mankind as a whole is calling for the mobilization of available resources to counter the nefarious effects of the persistent international economic crisis, drought, desertification, and other natural disasters. We have the firm conviction that the Government of the United States, under your high command, will be able to preserve in an efficient manner collective peace and security in the world in order to create the most appropriate conditions in the underdeveloped countries which need them greatly for the realization of their profound and legitimate aspirations for justice, and social progress.

Highest regards.

Signed: Mathieu Kerekou

BURKINA FASO

Ivorians Killed in Helicopter Crash in Mali

AB131346 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Mali-Burkina: After the cease-fire announced on 30 December 1985, the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, has decided to pull out our troops, a way of showing once again our desire of peace to the national and international community. This is not a weakness; in fact, the Malian president stressed the need for peace in his New Year message.

In the interview which the minister of national defense has just granted us, he informed us that a helicopter with members of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, on board crashed yesterday at about 2230 [GMT] at Kouri in Malian territory. The death toll is four. Let us listen to Comrade Lingani:

[Begin recording] [Lingani] Thank you, comrade, for giving me the opportunity to make a brief review of the conflict, a painful conflict indeed, which was imposed on us by the Bamako regime. You know that our people only defended themselves. I would not like to recall the genesis of that conflict. But you should only know that it was on the morning of 25 December, when our troops had already been firmly instructed to return to the barracks, the Maloian Air Force intervened, shelling purely civilian targets, localities such as Guibou, Massongbo, and of course Ouahigouya. The following day, the same air force attacked the same localities, particularly Guibou and Ouagigouya, leaving many victims, including civilians. Land attacks were being carried out concurrently against our positions at Dionouga.

I will take this opportunity to express our condolences to the bereaved families, the families of the militant comrades who lost their lives during the conflict. Many lessons can be learned from the conflict; one is that we must all work for peace.

[Unidentified reporter] We must all work for peace. So what concrete measures must be taken?

[Lingani] For us in Burkina Faso, as concrete measures, we will immediately call back our troops to their barracks. You know that under the Popular and Democratic Revolution, peace is one of our leading principles. We are not going to afford the opportunity of such a conflict to depart from this principle.

So, we will do everything possible so that the genuine and objectives conditions for peace between the Malian and the Burkinabe people will be found. In this connection, I say that we will send back our troops to the barracks. It serves no purpose to remain at the border facing each other with fixed bayonets. The best proof we can give of our peaceful intention is to send back our troops to the barracks. You know that some people tried to portray us as aggressors. We were very dishonestly portrayed as aggressors. The Malian authorities pretended that we were in Malian villages. They said we were at Dionouga, Koundia, and Selba. You know very well where these villages are located. They are Burkinabe villages located inside Burkina Faso. This is shown on the maps, and it is not us who drew up these maps. So you will see once again that this image which [illegible] try to credit us with is not true at all. We have never been in Mali. We have never attacked the Malian people and we will never attack the Malian people. Only boisterous lies by the Malian authorities can make people believe such things. So we say that on our side, we are are taking all necessary measures to return to the barracks in order to carry out socioeconomic tasks. You know that our army is involved in the production process; ours is a productive army. We intend to continue this work alongside our people.

[Reporter] We have just learned that an ANAD helicopter has crashed. Can we have details on this?

[Lingani] Yes. I will also take this opportunity to express to the Ivorian authorities the condolences of the CNR and of the Burkina People's Defense Forces. As a matter of fact, it was this morning that we heard the sad news. In fact it seems that an Alouette III helicopter crashed last night about 2200 [GMT], I believe, inside Malian territory. It was around Kouri. You know that Kouri is one of the command posts of the ANAD commission which is now monitoring the cease-fire and troop withdrawal operation. Men are reported killed. I think that all the occupants of the helicopter were killed. Meanwhile, I will announce that we have already decided to send a mission to Abidjan to take part in the funeral.

That is what I can say on that helicopter crash. I will also take the opportunity to thank all organizations and countries — Nigeria and Libya, in particular — which made tremendous efforts at the outset of the conflict to secure a cease-fire agreement and the withdrawal of the troops, as well as other countries such as Niger and Togo, and the ANAD which is now working on the spot to make the cease-fire and the withdrawal of the troops effective. So I would like to take this opportunity to extend our greetings to all these countries, all these organizations, and all these institutions for the efforts they have made so that peace will be restored in the subregion, thus making it possible for the Malian and the Burkinabe people to live peacefully.

I will once again tell the Malian people that the Burkinabe people will always be on their side in all struggles and all moves aimed at peace, at establishing genuine peace between us, and that the Burkinabe people have never wanted to wage war against the Malian people. This has been a regrettable, painful incident. But we must now work toward bringing about the true conditions for peace between the two peoples. [end recording]

Further Report

AB131545 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jan 13 (AFP) — Four officers of the Ivory Coast Army were killed when their helicopter crashed late yesterday in Mali as it was participating in a regional peacekeeping mission along the Mali-Burkina Faso border, Burkina officials said here in the capital today. The officials said the helicopter crashed in the Malian village of Kouri, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of Ouagadougou near the disputed Agacher Strip where Mali and Burkina Faso fought a five-day border war last Christmas.

The four dead were members of a monitoring force set up under the auspices of the West African Non-Aggression and Defence Aid Agreement (ANAD) to supervise the December 30 cease-fire agreement which put an end to the hostilities. ANAD groups Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The sources said the helicopter was carrying the four members of the ANAD force on a tour of the area at the time of the crash. They could not say what caused the crash or if there were any other casualties. They added that Burkina Faso leader Captain Thomas Sankara had sent a message of condolences to Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who played a key role in mediation efforts to end the recent border dispute.

CAPE VERDE

Pereira Reelected, Cabinet Reshuffle Expected

AB132055 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Praia, 13 Jan (AFP) — Aristides Pereira, the 62-year old president of the Republic of Cape Verde, was on Monday unanimously reelected as the head of the country for another 5-year term of office the People's National Assembly (83 parliamentarians).

The reelection of Mr Pereira to the country's presidency, proposed last December by the national council of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAIVC — only party) — the highest organ between two congresses — was expected and therefore did not surprise observers in Praia. The council of the PAICV, in proposing his candidature, had stressed the "clearsightedness" and the "uprightness" of the head of state, it is recalled.

Aristides Pereira has been at the head of Cape Verde since the country gained independence in July 1975.

The parliamentarians also reelected Abilio Monteiro Duarte as speaker of the People's National Assembly of Cape Verde. Mr Duarte has been speaker of the assembly since December 1980 when he quit his post of foreign minister in the first independent government of Cape Verde.

Aristides Pereira's reelection to the presidency of the Republic of Cape Verde will be followed on Tuesday by the appointment of the prime minister while the new government is expected to be formed next Thursday. This cabinet reshuffle is expected to be a major one and to affect several ministries (civil service, education, information, finance, planning, transport, communications) with the exception of that of the foreign affairs. Young cadres are expected to be named into the new government.

GHANA

USSR Envoy Discusses Cooperation, Relations

AB122042 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov, has emphasized that his country stands against any move to turn Africa into an arena of confrontation of any kind. He declared: We consider that only people of Africa themselves have the right to determine the future of their continent, and to freely choose their ways development.

Mr Semenov was speaking at a ceremony organized by the Ghana-USSR Friendship Society in Accra to mark the 28th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Ghana. He stressed that Africa is not an extension of any developed country. On relations between the Soviet Union and Ghana, the envoy said since the beginning of the ongoing process, a greater activity and cooperation has begun. He commended the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] for its active and consistent struggle to strengthen African unity, peace, and security on the continent and in the whole world.

Ghanaians Said Kept in Lagos Airport Cells

AB140811 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A number of Ghanaian air passengers have been refused entry into Nigeria. Five have been repatriated and several others detained in cells. A woman who was among those repatriated told the GHANA NEWS AGENCY that she was attending a wedding as maid of honor and carried the two suits of the bride and groom. But the Nigerian immigration authorities would not allow her entry despite intervention by the bridegroom. She and others were then kept in a cell on arrival.

There are reports that Ghanaian entering Nigeria are required to produce $120 that would be converted into 50 naira and handed over to them before they are allowed (?in), or else they are kept in a cell unitl a flight is ready to convey them back home.

Air Services Agreement With Libya Signed

AB111905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Ghana and Libya today signed a bilateral air services agreement in Accra. The agreement allows the airlines of both countries to operate in each others' country, using intermediate points or routes. It also allows for the extension of all possible facilities for the benefit of both countries in case of hijacking or sabotage of their aircraft. The acting director of civil aviation, Group Captain Koranteng, signed for Ghana, while the director general of the Libyan Civil Aviation and Meteorological Department, Mr (Mahriah Mohamed Abu Zakhuk), signed for his country.

In a speech, the leader of the Ghana delegation, Mr L.D. (Luri) said the agreement is significant, not only because it seeks to bring the two countries closer, but also because it is a means of improving communications between North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara. Mr (Luri), who is the acting [word indistinct] director at the Ministry of Transport and Communications, said it is ironical that people from Libya have to travel first to Europe before coming to Ghana. This prompted the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government to initiate moves to reverse the situation, and to encourage the free movement of people in Africa. On his part, Mr (Abu Zakhuk) described the signing of the agreement as the realization of yet another dream which will eventually make Africans the owners of their airspace.

On the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, he said his country has no hatred against any country, and that Libyans will survive, despite the blockade. Mr (Abu Zakhuk) made it clear that Libya will continue to support liberation movements throughout the world, until the forces of imperialism are defeated.

IVORY COAST

Army Pledges 'Unconditional Support' for Regime

AB101025 Abidjan FRATERNITE MAIN in French 10 Jan 86 p25

[Excerpts] Staff and senior officers of the army, through Chief of Staff General Zeze Baroan, have made it a point to recognize and salute President Houphouet-Boigny's devotion in the discharge of his responsibilities of head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces.

"It is therefore with heartfelt gratitude that the National Armed Forces of Ivory Coast, by my voice, present to you their sincerest wishes for good health and long life for yourself and your family," said Gen Baroan. The chief of staff then assured the president of the Army's unconditional support for the policy of development in peace and fraternity. "I am anxious to assure you, if need be, Mr President of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, that the National Armed Forces of Ivory Coast will remain in all circumstances the sure guarantors of the institutions of the republic. Twenty-five years after their creation, the National Armed Forces of Ivory Coast are, in fact, aware of their duty and proud of the place they occupy in the nation."

According to the chief of staff, the armed forces will be able to safeguard the achievements realized for the happiness of the Ivorian people.

In his reply, President Houphouet-Boigny said: "Mr Chief of Staff, I ask you to convey to the Ivorian Armed Forces my feelings of gratitude for the important role they have been playing in defending our security, which is essential to the harmonious development of this country. I have always prayed to God that no drop of human blood may be shed by me or because of me; that no drop of human blood may be shed in Ivory Coast or elsewhere in the world. Let our armed forces, which are aware of their duty, ensure at our borders the total security of the country to enable our brave populations to take part — in all tranquillity, independence, and serenity — in the difficult struggle in which I have engaged the country: the true struggle which will enable us to achieve our real economic independence.

"You have witnessed what has been going on around us. This should strengthen us in our determination to ensure that this country will live in social peace, in total peace."

Houphouet-Boigny on National, Foreign Policies

AB121753 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Jan 86 pp 22, 23

[President Felix Phouet-Boigny's reply to the speech of the dean of the diplomatic corps at a ceremony of presentation of New Year's wishes at the Presidency in Abidjan on 9 January 1986]

[Excerpts] Mr Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, you were an excellent spokesman for your associates — the ambassadors and charges d'affaires — in presenting wishes that were so delicately and warmly expressed; I am touched. I thank you with all the friendship and respect that I have for men whose duty it is to nobly represent their country, and who must in these lawless times, add to the traditional qualities of an elite corps, the virtues of courage and self-denial which are constantly tested on all continents. I was very touched in particular with your compliments about the way in which the Ivory Coast has managed to fight against the crisis, and about your hopes for its future. Ivorians are certainly aware of the fact that they have put in every effort possible to find themselves in favorable conditions and to envisage with some optimism the revival of the economy with new-found prosperity. Your words surely give us the precious assurance that our foreign friends share our life in a spirit of friendship and cooperation which should ideally set the tune for international relations.

Honorable ambassadors and charges d'affaires, I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to explain to your kings and heads of state the principles of Ivory Coast's policies which are conceived and implemented certainly in the interest of my country, but also in the interest of peace. These policies were outlined during the 8th congress of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party — African Democratic Rally last October, but I would like to reassert them before you.

We intend to practice a policy of total sovereignty; that is to say, while improving our relations on regional and international levels, we intend to ensure our sovereign rights by establishing relations with all countries which ask for it, and which are committed to respecting our regime of peace and freedom, which will not interfere in our internal affairs just as we are committed to respecting their political, economic, and social policies.

Though we do not claim to be as neutral as Switzerland — a neutrality that is recognized and guaranteed by the international community, which is not our case — we insist once more on confirming to the world that we have no enemies, and we want to be friends with all. May everyone understand clearly that we will not adopt the quarrels of anyone, and of any country.

In our actions, both on national and international levels, we will always be guided by the sole interest of peace, excluding any sordid interest, thus carefully avoiding confusion between opportunity and opportunism. One should not expect us to change our policies in the face of pressure, threats, and blackmail. Proper cooperation should be based on the mutual respect of men and countries which establish it among themselves. It should not be based on any political or religious conditions, otherwise the men and countries which benefit from this cooperation would lose both their independence and dignity. The Ivory Coast would never accept such a situation. It fought to recover its lost freedom, and its down-trodden dignity, so it has no intention of losing them, nor does it have any intention of sacrificing them to anyone for just anything. We have faith in God — the only master of our destiny — we have never appreciated the vicious circle of blind terrorism and reprisals, which will never solve anything just as the current wars are not solving anything.

We freely chose the liberal regime, and we intend to respect the choice of others.

LIBERIA

Unity Party Calls 'Unconditional' Amnesty

AB132036 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The Unity Party, UP, has called for a general and unconditional amnesty to political detainees in the country. At an Executive Commission held last Friday, the party also recommended that released politicians be given the opportunity to enjoy full rights of citizenship, including the right to travel. The *SUN-TIMES* newspaper in yesterday's edition, quoting a press release issued at the weekend, said the UP suggests that: to curb harassment and intimidation of individuals for their political affiliations, firm action should be taken against local government officials engaged in such conduct.

On the question of taking a seat in the national legislature, the party executive said discussion on the issue has been tabled until consultations are held with the Liberia Action Party, and the Liberia Unification Party.

According to the release, the committee at Friday's meeting reaffirmed the party's commitment to national unity as a fundamental condition for the survival and progress of the Liberian people.

NIGER

Egypt's Ghali Meets Niger Official, Envoys

NC121517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Niamey, 12 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with Niger Foreign Minister [title as received] Elhadj Habibou Allele soon after his arrival in Niamey early today. Following the talks, Ghali stated that President Mubarak's meetings with Seyni Kountche in Cairo in December 1983 and in Addis Ababa in July 1985 had given new momentum to bilateral cooperation.

Ghali later held a diplomatic meeting, attended by Egypt's ambassadors to Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, to discuss the latest developments in the dispute between Mali and Burkina Faso. This session falls within the efforts being exerted by Egypt to ease the border dispute between these two countries. Ghali pointed out that Egyptian diplomacy is always ready to serve peace and stability in Africa. This is particularly true in light of the fact that peace represents a belief, a hope, a strategic objective, and a means to achieve a better future for the African people.

NIGERIA

Babangida Announces Return to Civilian Rule Oct 1990

AB131521 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria is to return to civil rule on the 1st of October 1990. This was announced in Abuja today by President Ibrahim Babangida while inaugurating the Political Bureau that will coordinate the national debate on a new political order. Major General Babangida told members of the bureau to provide a timetable for the transition. He reiterated the determination of the military administration not to stay in office a day longer than necessary.

President Babangida, however, made it clear that the political debate was not an invitation for covert partisan politics. He maintained that the ban on partisan politics was still in force. The president warned that the government would not tolerate the emergence of (?leaders of thought). Gen Babangida said that the inauguration of the political bureau and the subsequent national debate must be the launching pad for a new Nigeria. He said that the debate and recommendations must not be a [word indistinct] of the political system of the advanced world. The new system, the president pointed out, must be rooted in a truly Nigerian culture.

Babangida Cited on Borders, Coup Plot, Shagari

AB131726 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria's land borders may be opened next Monday. The president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, said in an interview with the Voice of America, Hausa service, that the government was aware of the hardships the closure has brought to our neighbors.

Gen Babangida also commented for the first time on the fate of the coup plotters. The president said those involved may not be executed, since public opinion has so far shown that Nigerians did not support their execution. He however, stated that they will be severely punished.

Maj Gen Babangida also commented on the release of the former President Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Dr Alex Ekwueme, which he said will be based on the panel's recommendations.

Ban on Medical, Student Groups Lifted
AB131529 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The ban on the Nigerian Medical Association, NMA, and the National Union of Nigerian Students, NUNS, has been lifted by the Federal Government. This was announced in Abuja today by President Ibrahim Babangida. He said the lifting of the ban was to enable members of the two associations to join other Nigerians in the national political debate. The NMA was proscribed last year by the last regime, while NUNS was banned in 1978.

Babangida Comments on National Political Debate
AB132015 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Political Bureau that will coordinate the national debate on the search for a new political order was launched today in Abuja by President Ibrahim Babangida. State House correspondent Clement Akintomide reports:

The 17-Man Political Bureau [words indistinct]. It will review Nigeria's political history, and identify basic problems that led to the failure in the past. It is also to identify a basic philosophy of government and collect relevant information and data for the government. But most importantly, the Political Bureau will gather, collate, and evaluate the contributions of Nigerians to the search for a viable political future. President Ibrahim Babangida stated that the search for a new political order has become necessary because Nigeria's dilemma in the last 25 years has been the absence of a viable political arrangement. Past efforts, he noted, had only produced systems without adequate care for the supporting values.

The president said that the government had, therefore, decided that apart from salvaging the battered economy its other tasks will be to bring about a new political culture, which, like a veritable (?fountainhead), will bring fourth a stable, strong, and dynamic economy. Major General Ibrahim Babangida then gave an insight into the type of national debate he is envisaging.

[Begin Babangida recording] I expect the ensuing debate to capture the nature of the (?threshold) of the transition process. In particular I expect the debate to come up with suggestions of how we can evolve a political system which can enable us to aspire to a predictable and stable political consciousness. I believe the time is now ripe for us to have a system which can guarantee an acceptable and painless succession mechanism. Finally, I will want the debate, as far as possible, to be rooted in a truly Nigerian political experience. Thus, I will expect the debate to identify and clarify issues in a manner so as to ensure a higher political order that is capable of sustaining our enthusiasm for a healthy future. [end recording]

President Babangida said that the fact of the new political order must be seen as the launching pad for the new Nigeria of our dream, a Nigeria that is prosperous, humane, and stable at home; a nation that possesses real capacities in the African context, and one that commands and compels respect in international affairs. He warned that the national debate was not an invitation [words indistinct] partisan politics, political party formation, or the attraction of claims and pleas for leadership on behalf of the people.

[Begin Babangida recording] I want to make it quite clear that government does not intend to abandon its responsibility in this regard. We will not tolerate the emergence of leaders (?of tribes) for any hamlet, village, town, local government area, or community, to [words indistinct] of this country. The ban on partisan political activities and political parties is still in force, and shall remain so until the Armed Forces Ruling Council has taken a decision on the report of the Political Bureau. The debate can of course, be carried out by socioeconomic groups. Professional associations can and should also participate. And their participation must be completely devoid of partisan leaning. It must not be [word indistinct] or even highlight individuals' views in the name of providing leadership at the grassroots. In order to enhance wider participation, therefore, I lift the ban on the Medical Association and the National Union of Nigerian Students. [end recording]

Gen Babangida told members of the bureau that since the administration will not stay in office for a day longer than absolutely necessary, [passage indistinct] must provide (?ample) qualities for the transition to be achieved by October 1, 1990.

HERALD Comments on U.S. Sanctions Against Libya
AB131110 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The current war of words between the United States and Libya is the focus of the *NIGERIAN HERALD*. The paper wonders why the United States should impose sanctions against Libya while no case has been established against the country on the Vienna and Rome assaults.

While it abhors terrorism of anything [as heard] the *HERALD* feels that the United States is only taking Africa for a ride by the various measures she has announced against Libya. It submits that Libya is no more a custodian of terrorists than America which aids the Contras in Nicaragua and UNITA bandits in Angola. The *HERALD* appeals to Washington to seek a peaceful resolution of the issue. It also advises African leaders not to take kindly with any country that intends to start another war on the continent.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President Recovering in SFRY From Skull Fracture
AU131515 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 13 jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (AFP) — Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Central African island state of Sao Tome and Prinicpe, is in good condition after being treated in Belgrade for a skull fracture, reliable sources said here today.

Mr. Pinto da Costa was flown in an Angolan-supplied plane to a Belgrade military hospital last week after fracturing his skull January 9 in a bathing accident on a Sao Tome beach, according to an official account of the incident released in Sao Tome. Official sources have said only that the Sao Tome leader is in Yugoslavia on a private visit.

The reliable sources said Mr. Pinto da Costa had left the hospital late last week but returned for a check-up and was in good condition. The sources did not say when he might return home.

SENEGAL

Dakar Reports Diouf Talks With Saudi King Fahd

AB132352 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The head of state arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday and held his first round of talks with King Fahd. The second round of talks — before the departure of the presidential couple for Jedda — took place today. The head of state centered his talks on preparations for the meeting of Arab financial backers of Senegal, a meeting which will be held soon in Dakar. Our correspondent, (Omar Seck), has the details from Saudi Arabia:

Preparations for this important meeting is one of the objectives leading to the working visit by President Abdou Diouf to Riyadh. From 18 to 19 January, the consultative group of Arab financial backers of Senegalese projects will be held in Dakar. The assistance of the financial backers will cover our country's 1985-1990 development program. The last of such meetings was held in Paris from 14 to 16 December 1984. The Riyadh meeting, which will be attended by our ministers of cooperation, finance, and industrial development, is taking place at a time when our economic revivial activities have entered an important phase. According to information gathered, an important Saudi contribution is expected.

This meeting, which is so much talked about here, will be attended by the following countries: Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, the Sultanate of Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. The Saudi, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and OPEC funds, as well as the BADEA [Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa], are expected to take part in the meeting.

TOGO

Eyadema Addresses Nation on Anniversary

AB132235 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Address to the nation by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome on 12 January on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of his coming into power — recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Togolese: Here we are on the eve of the anniversary of our national liberation day, a date which constitutes one of the major landmarks of our country's history and which each year marks the beginning of another stage in the revolution we launched 19 years ago for dignity, progress, and prosperity of our nation. This 19th anniversary, which we are not going to celebrate like previous years, will be commemorated symbolically in order to enable each and every one to prepare for the 20th anniversary which the party and the government have decided to celebrate next year with all the pageantry worthy of 20 years in the life of a nation. One year away from this historic event, it is not the occasion to take an exhaustive stock of all the events we have gone though together in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields.

As you know, while the Togolese people make strenuous sacrifices and each one of you, whatever his condition, has devoted himself to the building of the nation, enemies of our revolution, having exhausted their campaign of falsehood as a political weapon, forgetting that your political maturity no longer allows you to believe in the unbeleivable, have now decided to attack the achievements of our regime in order to destroy an entire people's effort. You rose up as one and strongly condemned these acts of sabotage and called for exemplary justice against the bomb throwers and other detractors. You showed your reprobation with dignity and firmness. That is why I take this opportunity to renew my warmest congratulations for your spontaneous and popular mobilization in the face of these events, and thank you for all that you did in my support, thus reaffirming your attachment to our new deal policy of unity, peace, and stability. My thanks also go to all friendly countries which not only showed their solidarity with the Togolese people but decided to take emergency measures to extirpate famine and (?ignorance) from our subregion. It is also the occasion to address our warmest congratulations to the army, guarantor of our security and our territorial integrity, for mobilizing itself to ensure the collective security throughout the country.

The Togolese people want peace — peace within their territory, peace with neighboring countries, and peace in the whole world — for peace is the instrument of man's well-being, and without it no progress can be achieved.

Fellow Togolese, if people are jealous of your nation today, it is because the option we made 19 years ago has borne fruits for the promises we made. On the political scene, after giving the country a new constitution, we continued the democratization of our institutions: The National Assembly, which was installed last year through the organization of free and democratic elections, characterized for the first time by many candidates contesting for the same seats, opened the way for the liberalization of our institution. But this liberalization does not mean resorting to sterile confrontations, political gimmicks, and to disputes over competence, for which the former national assemblies were well known. Our awareness of our national realities which should help us work toward the progress of the Togolese people has enabled the new National Assembly to give a new tone to parliamentary work. Thus the new representatives of our working people have begun this legislature in earnest with the discipline and devotion that is demanded by the confidence reposed in them by their electorate. I would like to address my warm congratulations to them and pay tribute to the speaker of the National Assembly. This democratization process we have begun will continue to be given the appropriate thought and our permanent concern in order to direct our political actions in accordance with the

exigencies of the moment, so that our energies will be channeled toward the path of development, which should continue to be our priority.

On the economic scene, we note that the international crisis, through the past decade, seems to be in a slight lull. For the first time since the beginning of the crisis, we noted with satisfaction that the 1985 national budget was implemented with a surplus of more than 1 billion [CFA] francs. This result, which was obtained through the economic redress of our country, is very encouraging. We should, therefore, at all levels continue with the austerity policy, observing scrupulously the measures adopted for stopping the adverse effects of the international economic crisis. To this end, agriculture still remains the absolute priority in our development program; for no society can ensure its prosperity without developing by itself and for itself its own self-sufficiency through the quantitative and qualitative production of foodstuffs.

The food harvest for this season was abundant, confirming the projected trend in increased cereal production, and brought about a fall in the price of corn, rice, yam, (?cassava), and so on.

Fellow countrymen, in the dificult economic situation we are going through, Togo can take delight in counting on the assistance of friendly countries which give us their precious support in our development efforts. After the Federal Republic of Germany, which wrote off our debt of 42.644 billion CFA francs and France, which also wrote off our debt of 2.205 billion CFA francs, Denmark has also written off our debt of more than 4 billion CFA francs. This gesture of solidarity which shows the quality of the relations of cooperation between our country and Denmark, honors the great Danish people and their government. While renewing our thanks to the FRG and France, we take this opportunity to express our deep gratefulness to the Kingdom of Denmark.

Fellow Togolese, at the beginning of this New Year, I would like to express my wishes of peace for each and every one of you, so that in unity and stability we can together look in the same direction — that of t' economic development, progress, and well-being of our natio

Long live the national liberation! Long live the new Togo!

Eyadema Grants Release of 2 Frenchmen, 191 Others

AB132240 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] National Liberation Day has always been an occasion for the Togolese people to measure the benefits of the peace, security and political stability which the 13th January man [reference to President Gnassingbe Eyadema] has brought to them. But most of all, it is an opportunity to measure the great magnanimity of this valiant son of the nation, whose political philosophy and pragmatism command respect and admiration. This year, again, he has given us a brilliant illustration of this by granting a reduction of sentences to prisoners in Togo. In this regard, those sentenced under common law have had their sentences reduced by a quarter, and 191 persons have thus been able to regain their freedom immediately.

As an exceptional measure, the head of state has even granted the total, complete cancellation of the remainder of the sentences of two Frenchmen sentenced for fraud against the Togolese state.

The magnitude of the pardoning measures taken by the head of state is more agreeably surprising because it has come about at a time when the party and the government have decided to celebrate the liberation holiday this year rather symbolically. He has even extended his magnanimity to some of the people implicated in the [words indistinct] case, who were inciting the people and the army and the assassination of the head of state.

Further Report

AB1 ?1935 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lome, Jan 13 (AFP) — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo granted amnesty today to 10 opposition figures arrested last October for allegedly distributing tracts calling for armed rebellion. The amnesty came on the 19th anniversary of General Eyadema's seizure of power in this West African state.

Gen Eyadema also announced that common law criminals other than those convicted of voluntary homicide and misappropriation of public funds would have their sentences reduced by 25 percent. The measure means the release of 191 people, about 20 percent of Togo's total prison population.

Those to be freed under the amnesty were named as Paulin Eklou, Kodjo Samuel (?Osseyi), Issifou Daragi, Kokou Kodjo Aloukka, Edo Agbo, Body Lawson, Madje Late, Moderan Maxime (?Amoussou), (?Asiongbon) Keyegou and Alessi Meideros. They were among 15 people detained for allegedly distributing anti-government tracts whose appearance coincided with a wave of bombings at government buildings in Lome. The five other suspects were released earlier.

French lawyers who recently went to Lome to interview the prisoners disputed the figure of 15 detainees, saying that nearly 50 people had been arrested since September. They and the London-based human rights group Amnesty International (?all) charged last week that the prisoners had been badly tortured and mistreated by Togolese security services.

Togo denied the charges.

Also ordered freed today were two Frenchmen, Christian Fassio and Michel Henri, who were serving a one-year prison sentence for fraud in connection with scheme to transport pilgrims to Mecca in 1983.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Yugoslav Defense Secretary

MB111117 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received Branko Mamula, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense. Before being received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Yugoslav official, who ended his visit to our country yesterday, visited the headquarters of the Angolan Ministry of Defense where he formally ended the talks which had begun last Tuesday.

Branko Mamula, admiral of the Yugoslav fleet, signed the final communique on the talks with Pedro Maria Tonha, the Angolan minister of defense. This communique reflects the content of the talks and a mutual interest in strengthening Angolan-Yugoslav cooperation, especially in the field of cadre training.

Branko Mamula is expected to leave Luanda city today after an official 4-day visit to Angola.

Talks With U.S. Delegation Conclude

MB111111 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The delegations of the People's Republic of Angola and the United States held talks on the situation in southern Africa until yesterday. The delegations were headed by Alexandre Rodrigues, the Angolan minister of the interior, and Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The talks centered mainly on the issue of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia. At the end of 3 days of talks, it is expected that a final communique on the meeting will be [word indistinct]. This was revealed to ANGOP by a trustworthy source.

Meanwhile, Chester Crocker has already left our country. During his stay in Angola, Chester Crocker was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola. At the meeting, the Angolan head of state reiterated the Angolan people's desire to achieve a just and lasting peace to satisfy the interests of the Angolan people and the colonized people of Namibia through the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

Six Soldiers Killed in Ambush by RSA Army Troops

MB131242 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The invading South African Army has recently increased its military contingent inside Angola with the arrival of more men and materiel. South Africa has stepped up its criminal operations since the second half of December in what is presumably the start of a large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola.

One of the most significant South African military operations was carried out on 6 January, in Cuito Cuanavale, Cuando Cubango Province. On that day, an FAPLA column was ambushed by South African troops. The ambush killed 6 FAPLA soldiers, injured another 47, and destroyed 5 vehicles. Other operations include the landing of South African troops and UNITA bandits in Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces.

LESOTHO

Cabinet To Discuss Worsening Border Situation

MB131519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 13, SAPA — The Lesotho cabinet is expected to discuss the "worsening" border dispute between Lesotho and South Africa at its first meeting of the new year tomorrow.

The border dispute worsened today as the local offices of the South African Transport Services failed to open for business, SAPA's correspondent reports. As a result the local business community was unable to collect consumer goods imported from South Africa and delivered to Lesotho by rail. Lesotho has no railway system of its own.

Travellers returning to Maseru said on arrival in the Lesotho capital that a South African goods train had been stopped on the South African side of the border and that policemen off-loaded and searched containers in several trucks. A long queue of motor vehicles, sometimes stretching for as long as 400m, formed on the South African side of the border.

Informed sources said rail tankers transporting petrol to depots in Maseru had been removed from the regular goods trains. A spokesman for a large South African oil company said in Maseru today that his company was experiencing shortages of petrol and many motorist in Maseru had begun hoarding petrol.

On the food situation, the general manager of a large supermarket in Maseru said many food items — such as frozen goods, meat, fish and fresh milk from South Africa were "sold out." He said there was also brisk buying of powdered milk to supplement fresh milk and that the supplies of powdered milk were also running low.

It is not known when talks between the two governments will take place to resolve the border crisis.

MAURITIUS

Parliamentary Majority Leader Resigns

AB132128 Paris AFP in French 1514 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Port Louis, 13 Jan (AFP) — Harish Boodhoo, the majority leader in parliament and principal associate of Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, resigned on Monday, it was learned in Port Louis where it appeared that a major reshuffle was imminent, following the resignation of four ministers 10 days ago.

Mr Boodhoo will, however, continue to sit as a member of the majority in parliament. His resignation, after that of the four ministers which included Foreign Minister Anyl Gayan, reveals the unrest which is shaking the governmental alliance which came to power in February 1984 with the expulsion of Sir Satcam Boolell, former planning minister and leader of the workers' party.

Harish Boodhoo refused to make any comment after his resignation, but according to the Mauritian daily, the majority leader in parliament submitted a 20-point memorandum to the prime minister and leader of the Militant Socialist Movement.

The daily affirms that a dispute broke out between Mr Jugnauth and Mr Boodhoo concerning this memorandum in which Mr Boodhoo made important proposals, inviting Mr Jugnauth to make changes in the government institutions.

New Government Formed

AB140959 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Port Louis, Jan 14 (AFP) — Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius has announced a major reshuffle of his government following the resignation of his ruling coalition's chief parliamentary whip, Harish Boodhoo.

The formation of a new government yesterday came in the wake of resignationvs last week by four senior ministers, including Foreign Minister Anyl Gayan, in a major challenge to the governing coalition.

The new government, in which most ministers changed portfolios and several ministries were reorganized, includes four new faces — Madun Dulloo in the Foreign Ministry; Cooperatives Minister Iswardev Seetaram; Minister of Regional Administrations Rashid Soobadhar; and Health Minister Jagdish Goburdhun.

The reshuffle, which had been expected since the resignations last week of Mr. Gayan, Industry and Cooperatives Minister Chedenbarum Pillay, Health Minister Kailash Purryag and Trade Minister Kader Bhayat, was preceded yesterday by the surprise announcement that Mr. Boodhoo was giving up his post as chief majority whip.

Mr Boodhoo, considered Mr. Jugnauth's closest political adviser, was reported in the local press to have presented the prime minister with a 20-point memoradum in which he called for major changes in government policies and [words indistinct].

In announcing their resignations January 3, the four other ministers said they were leaving government for "reasons of principle" and called for a thorough change in Mr Jugnauth's policies following a new year's speech by the unnamed MP's.

Their resignations were followed by a call for early elections from the main opposition party, the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) led by Paul Berenger, which made a strong showing in municipal elections last month.

Mr. Jugnauth's governing coalition, which has been in power since February 1984, was further shaken by the arrests in Amsterdam early this month of four parliamentarians from the governing coalition on charges of heroin smuggling.

The new Mauritian Government is as follows:

Prime minister and minister of justice, information, interior and the islands: Aneerood Jugnauth (formerly prime minister and minister of defense, internal security, information, domestic communications and reform institutions);

Deputy prime minister and minister of tourism and labor: Sir Gaetan Duval (formerly deputy prime minister and minister of justice);

Finance minister: Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo (unchanged);

Planning minister: Dwarkanath Gungah (formerly minister of housing and environment);

Health minister: Jagdish Goburdhun (new);

Industry minister: Diwakur Bundhun (formerly minister of employment, social affairs and national solidarity);

Foreign minister: Madun Dulloo (new);

Energy minister: Mahyendrah Utchanah (formerly minister of energy and communications);

Minister of social security and national solidarity: Karl Offman (formerly minister of regional administrations);

Minister of regional administrations: Rashid Soobadhar (new);

Minister of cooperatives: Iswardev Seetaram (new);

Minister of trade and maritime affairs: Birgoonath Ghurburrun (formerly minister of planning and economic development);

Minister of labor, industrial relations and women's affairs: Sheila Bappoo (formerly minister of women's rights and family affairs);

Minister of housing and the environment: Herve Duval (formerly minister of labor and industrial relations);

Minister of agriculture: Kishore Deerpawsingh (formerly minister of agriculture, fishing and natural resources);

Minister of public works: Rohit Beedassy (unchanged);

Minister for Rodrigues Island: France Felicite (unchanged);

Minister of youth and sports: Michael Glover (unchanged);

Minister of education: Armoorgum Parsuramen (formerly minister of education, arts and leisure).

MOZAMBIQUE

President Receives Cape Verde Envoy, Message

MB111103 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has had a meeting in Maputo with a special envoy from the president of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira. The envoy, Aguinaldo Ramos, is secretary of the Cape Verde Foreign Ministry. He brought a message from President Pereira for President Samora Machel. Officials say the discussion between the Mozambican leader and the Cape Verde envoy

dealt with bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly concerning South Africa.

President Pereira of Cape Verde is the coordinator for southern African questions in the group of five nations that (?stopped) Portuguese colonialism. Apart from Mozambique and Cape Verde, the other nations are Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Mr Ramos arrived in Maputo from Luanda, where he delivered a message to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Cape Verde envoy's mission coincides with the tour of southern Africa by Chester Crocker, the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

National Resistance Rebels Occupy Town, Kill 235

AU131313 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 13 (AFP) — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement said today its guerrillas had occupied the town of Marromeu, in northern Sofala Province, killing 235 Mozambican Government and allied Zimbabwean troops.

An MNR spokesman said the guerrillas had also destroyed the country's main sugar refinery in the town, where 300 tonnes of sugar were stocked. He said operations at the refinery were the subject of a recent agreement between Maputo and the British company Lonrho. The spokesman said the MNR had lost five men in the dawn attack on Marromeu, which has a population of 14,000 and is situated near the Zambezi River estuary. He said the town was still under MNR control today.

He added that two Soviet-built T-54 tanks had been caputured along with 1,400 shells, 45 military trucks, ten mortars, eight anti-aircraft guns and almost 400 light weapons. There was no immediate confirmation of the MNR claims from the Mozambican Government.

NAMIBIA

Botswana To Investigate SWAPO Reports

MB140857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 14, SAPA —The Botswana government is to investigate reports that SWAPO insurgents have assembled inside Botswana to infiltrate SWA/Namibia, according to a statement published in Windhoek today.

A senior spokesman for the Botswana Department of Foreign Affairs was reported as saying in Gaborone it was his government's declared policy not to allow organisations to use Botswana territory as a springboard for terrorist attacks against neighbouring countries. He pointed out that SWAPO insurgents had been arrested by Botswana police in the past when the insurgents tried to enter SWA/Namibia from Botswana.

A small group of SWAPO insurgents who infiltrated SWA/Namibia from Botswana in 1984 were tracked down by the security forces in the terrotory shortly after the insurgents had crossed the border. A few insurgents who had fled back into Botswana were taken into custody by that country's security forces.

Spokesmen for the SWA police and the SWA Territory Force said they were aware of reports of a possible infiltration attempt by SWAPO insurgents from Botswana and precautionary measures had been taken.

Council To Draft Constitution Begins Meeting

MB131246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 13, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian constitutional council began meeting in Windhoek today, assigned with the drafting of a constitution for the territory within the next 24 months.

Although the council will be meeting in closed session, the chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said before the beginning of proceedings he did not consider it necessary for members to take an oath of secrecy. But he urged them to use their discretion on deliberations that they wanted to make public. The retired judge from the Transvaal said earlier the media would be kept informed through news releases and news conferences of progress made by the 16-member council.

Political groupings represented in the constitutional council are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Labour Party, the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, the SWA National Party, a SWA National Union [SWANU] group and SWAPO Democrats [SWAPO-D].

The most difficult constitutional problem to be resolved by the council is the controversial question of proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which provides for the institution of second-tier ethnic authorities in SWA/Namibia. SWANU and SWAPO-D have severely criticised the legislation in the past and called for its abolition, while most of the other parties represented in the SWA/Namibian transitional government indicated they were in favour its retention, even if in moderated form.

Official spokesmen earlier said it was not certain at this stage whether the proposed constitution would be ratified through a referendum in SWA/Namibia or through internationally supervised elections in the territory for a constituent assembly as envisaged in United Nations Resolution 435 (1978).

Implementation of the UN resolution has been delayed by United States' demands, supported by South Africa, that SWA/Namibian independence is conditional to the repatriation of an estimated 30,000 Cuban armed personnel stationed in neighbouring Angola. The U.S. is considering aid, overt or covert, to the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, which has been fighting Luanda's Marxist-orientated MPLA Government since the country gained its independence from Portugal in 1975.

Political analysts said earlier that the granting of American aid to UNITA would imply failure by the Reagan administration to

bring about reconciliation between the warring factions in Angola, and consequently the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

If the SWA/Namibian independence issue was not divorced from a pull-out of Cuban military forces from Angola, the implications were that the territory would not attain sovereignty in the foreseeable future, observers said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Dismissal of Mrs Mandela's Application

MB131402 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 13, SAPA — The urgent application brought before the Rand Supreme Court by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, to have her banning order declared invalid and having no force in law was today dismissed with costs by Mr Justice L. le Grange.

The order imposed late last year — described by the government as a relaxation of a previous set of restrictions — allowed Mrs Mandela to enter most areas of South Africa, but prevented her entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort. Mrs Mandela has a home in Soweto, which falls in the Johannesburg Magisterial district.

Further on Leandra Community Leader's Murder

MB131233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Jan 13, SAPA — Leandra community leader Mr Ampie Mayisa was murdered, apparently by a vigilante group, hours before he was due to meet Dr Chester Crocker, the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, at the weekend. Police confirmed that his body was found with stab wounds and partial burns.

Mr Mayisa is believed to have died instantly when attacked on Saturday night. His house and that of another community leader, Mr Abel Nkabinde, were firebombed and completely destroyed.

Mr Nkabinde is in hiding and several youths, followers of Mr Mayisa and Mr Nkabinde, are believed to have been held hostage at a house belonging to a vigilante member.

The bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, the Right Reverend Simeon Nkoane, who had arranged the meeting between Mr Mayisa and Dr Crocker, rushed to Leandra after being informed of the attacks.

About 15 youths calling themselves "concerned residents" arrived at Mr Nkabinde's house wielding an assortment of weapons and tried to attack one of Mr Mayisa's sons, who had accompanied Bishop Nkoane. Bishop Nkoane came to the young man's rescue and whisked him away in his car.

After the attack, one of the youths shouted at Mr Mayisa's son as he was taking refuge in the car. "We are just concerned residents. We do not belong to Inkatha as most residents believe. We killed Mr Mayisa and we also want Mr Nkabinde dead." "Yesterday we killed Mr Mayisa and we will not rest until we see Mr Nkabinde dead," the youth said.

UDF Issues Statement

MB131512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 13, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today expressed concern over the assassination of community leader Mr Ampie Mayisa. Mr Mayisa was killed by a group of youths on Saturday, a day before he was to meet the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker.

"The UDF is deeply saddened and angered by the cold-blooded assassination of Chief Ampie Mayisa, leader of the Leandra Action Committee, one of our leading affiliates," the organisations's acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, said.

Mr Morobe said the UDF expected such attacks on its members to increase, but that would not deter the organisation from ita "task of dismantling apartheid completely."

"There is definitely no question of black versus black in this matter. It is the system, through its agents, against the people."

Crocker Meets With President, Other Officials

MB131212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 13, SAPA — The U.S. assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, held talks with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, in Cape Town today.

The president was handed a letter from President Ronald Reagan, the contents of which was discussed, a government statement said.

Matters affecting southern Africa were also discussed during this morning's one-hour-and-forty-five munute session at Tuynhuys, official residence of the state president. Afterwards Dr Crocker accompanied Mr Pik Botha and General Malan for a "working lunch" at a local restaurant.

According to Mr Botha the talks will be resumed at his office in the H.E. Verwoerd Building this afternoon.

Those present at the lunch included the chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, and other ranking government officials.

There has been no indication from Dr Crocker whether he would be making a statement or hold a news conference after his visit.

It is understood he would also see other cabinet ministers tomorrow as well as other leaders.

He is expected to leave for Johannesburg tomorrow, returning to Washington via London the same night.

Talks Continue

MB131732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, January 13, SAPA — The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, held almost five hours of talks with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and senior government officials here this afternoon. A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said afterward that no statement was to be issued.

A spokesman for the United States Information Service in Cape Town said Dr Crocker and his party would have dinner tonight at a restaurant in the city with the Mr Nickel. No guests were being invited. He said Dr Crocker would have more talks tomorrow with other South African Government ministers and "high level officials" before flying back to Johannesburg. One of those he will see tomorrow morning will be the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Dr Crocker will hold a "press session" at Jan Smuts Airport at 7pm tomorrow, before returning to Washington via London the same night.

President Says Country in 'Adjustment' Period

MB130759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] President P.W. Botha of South Africa says his government is going through a period of adjustment which is aimed as having good results. Speaking at a reception to mark his 70th birthday, President Botha said that from the period of adjustment had to be born a spirit which rejected violence and which respected each other's rights, norms and patterns of living. He said that if there emerged from the adjustment period a group of communities which appreciated and respected each other, then South Africa would play a big role in southern Africa and on the whole continent.

Hendrickse Comments on Meeting With Leutwiler

MB130530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Uitenhage, Jan 12, SAPA — Disinvestment would be counter-productive and would hurt those it was supposed to help, Mr Allen Hendrickse — leader of the Labour Party — has told Dr Fritz Leutweiler, the former Swiss banker who is mediating South Africa's foreign debt negotiations.

Mr Hendrickse told SAPA in a statement today that he spent an hour and half with Dr Leutweiler in George yesterday where he "gave him (Dr Leutweiler) an insight into how I saw future developments and reform in South Africa" especially the urgency of "expediting reforms." "I also made clear to him the party's view that disinvestment at this stage would not only be counter-productive but would also hurt those who it is supposed to help," Mr Hendrickse said. Mr Hendrickse said he found Dr Leutweiler "very open and displaying a willingness to listen."

Dr Leutweiler yesterday met with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at his Wilderness holiday residence.

Buthelezi on Tutu, Naude Letters to Leutwiler

MB130717 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, was one of many people who visited Dr Leutwiler [RSA debt mediator]. In a statement issued after his meeting, he criticized the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, and the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for calling for the rescheduling of South Africa's debts to be made dependent on the resignation of the Nationalist government.

Referring to letters addressed to Dr Leutwiler by Dr Beyers Naude and Bishop Tutu, the Zulu leader said their idealism drove realism from their heads when they called for the resignation of the present government. Chief Buthelezi said he had difficulty in contending with the political naivete of many influential black and white leaders. He described the clerics' call as puerile because he said the government would never resign for such reason.

Chief Buthelezi said it had to be recognized that the politics of negotiation and tactics and strategies of nonviolence were essential for wielding the various population ggroups into one purposeful society.

Police Report on Unrest Incidents, Arrests

13 Jan Evening Report

MB131703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1701 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 13, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm "unrest report": The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At Tembisa, on the East Rand, youths set fire to a private home, a delivery vehicle and two private vehicles, causing extensive damage. Police arrested six youths in connection with these incidents.

At Tumahole, near Parys, youths stoned a private vehicle. They were dispersed with tear smoke.

At Actonville, near Benoni, four youths stoned a private vehicle. The driver arrested one of the youths.

At New Brighton, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a youth was injured when police fired tear smoke to disperse a mob which was stoning an SAP vehicle. In the Stutterheim black residential area, the home of a black policeman was attacked the petrol-bombed by a mob numbering approximately 1000. He defended his property with shotgun and revolver fire, fatally wounding two black men and a black woman.

At Kabokweni, near White River, in the eastern Transvaal, a mob set fire to a bus and stoned a school and private vehicles. They were dispersed with tear smoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

14 Jan Morning Report

MB140715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0652 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 14, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am: The following incidents of unrest were reported last night.

In the resiential area Kensington near Cape Town a mob of coloureds gathered at a factory that was on fire. Police used tear smoke and shot gun fire to disperse the crowd when they began stoning the SAP. No injuries were reported.

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a member of the SAP was slightly injured when a mob stoned them. Tear smoke was used to disperse the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In the black residential area of Munsieville near Krugersdorp, police used tear smoke on three separate occasions when a mob stoned them.

At Vosloorus on the East Rand, a mob of blacks damaged a bus when they stoned it. In another incident, the private home of a city councillor, Mr M. Mahlanga, was stoned and slightly damaged. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Meetings Banned in Soweto

MB131528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A 48-hour ban has been imposed under the Public Safety Act on gatherings in the municipal areas of Soweto, Diepmeadow, Dobsonville, Eldorado Park, Lenasia, and Noordgesig. The ban is effective from 1800 today until 1800 on Wednesday.

Announcing this, the divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, said there was reason to believe that public safety would be endangered by an AZAPO [Azanian Peoples Organization] meeting scheduled to take place today at a primary school in Diepkloof in Soweto. A meeting has also been planned in Lenasia by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee and the Peoples Education Committee.

Police Use Tear Gas

MB131935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lenasia, Jan 13, SAPA — For the second time in 72 hours police tonight fired teargas to disperse groups of people near a hall in the Indian township of Lenasia where a meeting to discuss the education crisis had earlier been banned.

On Friday night police used teargas to disperse about 300 people outside the Lenasia civic centre where a meeting convened by the People's Education Committee [PEC] in conjunction with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC] had earlier been banned in terms of the Public Safety Act.

With Indian schools due to open tomorrow, the PEC scheduled another meeting tonight at the Patidar Hall. It was banned this afternoon. Hundreds of people arrived outside the hall, but most drove away after reading placards put up by the PEC saying the meeting had been banned. Between 150 and 200 people stood in groups.

At about 7.45pm police announced from a car the meeting had been banned and requested the crowd to disperse immediately, many left. Police in two or three vans arrived and a few minutes later, chased away with batons those still hanging around. About 100 people, mostly youths, stood in groups around the corner from the hall. After teargas was fired, they dispersed.

The PEC was elected last week at a meeting attended by major political groups in Lenasia, incldiing United Democratic Front affiliates, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO], youth and workers organistions in response to the SPCC's recent national education conference in Johannesburg.

In a statement tonight, the PEC condemned the banning, saying it was clear "the government doesn't want its racist education system to be discussed by the people. We are suspicious about the ban," a spokesman said.

A notice banning a meeting called by AZAPO in Diepkloof (Soweto) was pinned to the front door of the Lenasia home of a PEC member, Mr Ashwin Shah. This created confusion because "had we not spotted the notice banning our meeting we might have carried on with it without ebing aware it had been banned. We wonder what the motive was for putting up notices applicable to different organisations," the spokesman added.

1 Killed, 150 Arrested

MB131541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 13, SAPA — A man was killed when Bophuthatswana police were forced to fire on a crowd in Mabopane early today. Police arrested 150 people.

Col David George, liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, told SAPA that residents of Mabopane were awoken in the early hours on the pretext of giving money for the funeral of a Mr Baloyi which is due to take place this week. "A large crowd

arrived, and police tried to disperse the crowd and were forced to open fire to defend themselves," Col George said. "One person in the crowd was killed. A petrol bomb was thrown at the police, but it failed to ignite. After the crowd dispersed, 12 unthrown petrol bombs were found and 150 people were arrested."

Col George said a milk delivery truck was hijacked in Mabopane on Saturday. The truck eventually crashed and 20 arrests were made. On Friday, an attempt was made to set fire to two Bothuthatswana transport holding buses in Mabopane, he said. "Only slight damage was done."

KTC Residents Flee Camp

MB141101 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Jan 14, SAPA — Hundreds of women and children were said to have fled the KTC squatter camp in the early hours of today as a large group of armed men from Site C in Khayelitsha moved in to "destroy KTC." A group of armed men from KTC were said to be moving into strategic positions around the squatter camp and preparing to defend the camp against attack. Rumours that an attack on KTC was imminent began circulating early yesterday afternoon, following vicious clashes between men from Site C and residents of KTC at the weekend which saw at least eight people wounded.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said today that "no large-scale exodus of KTC people as claimed could be detected." "Police are constantly patrolling the area, and law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear."

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB130632 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Increase in ANC Attacks

Joao Santa Rita reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 12 January that the Institute of Strategic Studies has estimated that armed attacks by the ANC "increased by 209 percent in 1985 to a record 136. In 1984 there were 44 attacks against 56 in 1983." The report also notes that "well-placed Zambian sources" believe that the ANC can now satisfy two of its three conditions for waging a sustained campaign in South Africa, that is that it has the necessary manpower in its armed wing and "experience of underground activity and the politics of conspiracy" among its supporters inside the country. The ANC is said to have resigned itself to not having met the third condition, which is "one or more reliable transit routes or bases in neighboring states."

Meeting Ban Criticized

Mike Siluma reports on the same page that a spokesman for the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee has termed the banning of a meeting in Lenasia which was to have discussed the crisis in black education "a regrettable denial of the basic right of the community to discuss its affairs, "especially those affecting the education of our children."

Black Exams 'Provocative'

In another front-page report, Jon Qwelane says that Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association has said that the government is being "provocative" with its decision to hold final examinations for black students this week, which is a week earlier than planned. This means that those students who are abiding by the decision reached at the conference on black education not to return to school until 28 January will miss their exams. "If they are looking for a way to escalate conflict in black schools, this is the best way to go about it," Motlana said.

UDF Member Shot At

"A leading Free State member of the UDF [United Democratic Front] alleges that he has twice been shot at by prominent political figures in the Kroonstad township of Seeisoville," the paper says on page 1. Dennis Bloem says that the same three men were involved in both attempts on his life.

Faction Fighting

In a report on faction fighting in Umbumbulu on page 2, Patrick Bulgar says that the worst faction fighting is taking place not in remote rural areas but in "urban shanty towns" which have been "swelled by an influx of people driven off the land in search of work." One Umbumbulu resident said the opposing factions were being trained in "bush camps" and are using sophisticated weapons.

Police Station Searches

Jo-Anne Collinge reports on the same page the Eastern Cape Supreme Court has ruled that police stations may be searched for evidence of torture "if such evidence is 'absolutely necessary' to pursue legal action against the police." In the case before the court, however, the judges ruled that the evidence was not absolutely necessary and refused the request for a court order from six applicants who claimed they were beaten, slapped, subjected to shocks, and bound to chairs.

Botha Speech Previewed

"It is understood that Mr Botha will announce little new when he opens Parliament," political correspondent David Breier says on page 2. "He will describe the current plans for black participation in the constitution which could eventually become some sort of federation for blacks from non-independent homelands and a confederation for blacks from independent homelands." President Botha will also "describe progress" on the inclusion of blacks on the President's Council and the extension of citizenship to blacks in the independent homelands. His "political trump card will be the phasing out of influx control and the pass laws for blacks. But his refusal to abolish the Group Areas Act and race classification will be a political liability."

East London Beaches

Ken Vernon reports on page 4 that "the New Year's Day invasion of a whites-only East London beach by 25,000 blacks has lifted the lid off racial disharmony in the town and fuelled a strong right-wing white backlash." The chairman of the Crisis Action Committee in East London said the move "was a deliberate political action designed to show whites that blacks are determined to have the city's beaches open to all," but a group calling itself the Independent Rights Association has vowed to remove all city councillors who want the beaches opened.

'Master Spy' Urges ANC Talks

Kitt Katzin reports on page 4 that "former master spy" Craig Williamson "has made a strong call to the government to initiate talks under certain conditions with the ANC." Williamson said that influential moderate elements favoring an equitable system of power sharing still existed within the ANC and the government should "reach out" to them "as a last-ditch attempt to avoid a descent into widespread and uncontrolled violence." Williamson also said that the government "has been out-manoeuvred and is faced with a no-win situation" on the issue of releasing Nelson Mandela.

Consumer Angry

Malcolm Fothergill says on page 5 that South African consumers "are angrier than they have ever been." Consumers are coming increasingly to believe that price increases "come less from necessity than greed and mismanagement."

Shortage of Jobs

Caroline Hurry reports on the same page that "university graduates and matriculants face a bleak future if South Africa's economic situation does not improve." The managing director of an employment agency said that "there are simply no jobs available. Because of the recession, most companies only take experienced people."

STAR on Economy

In its editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* says the government has reacted to "inflation nightmares" with "grand arrogance." This has so angered South Africans that "they are discarding their traditional apathy and starting to make noises about the high cost of living." Perhaps as a result of this consumer protest, "the South African Government will take note of the groundswell of discontent and start taking real action to alleviate the plight of its people — something which it hasn't done for decades." A solution to the country's economic problems that is "simple, straightforward, popular and easily implemented" is to reduce taxes, which would help "inflation, unemployment, capital outflows, and social unrest in one fell swoop."

Politicians Urge Talks With Blacks

In a report on the same page, David Breier notes that government members are increasingly coming out in favor of talks with black leaders. Leon Wessels, chairman of the National Party's law and order group in parliament and of the parliamentary standing committee on law and order, said "we must try to break the cycle of violence by talking openly to such peaceful black leaders as Bishop Tutu and Chief Buthelezi." He urged the government to mobilize the antiviolence forces to undermine ANC support. Progressive Federal Party MP Tian van der Merwe said "the government was tragically foolish in persisting in its policy of refusing to talk to the ANC because of violence," adding that no solution was possible unless it accommodated the ANC.

Column on White Fear

In his "Just Jon" column on page 11, Jon Qwelane writes that if he were white, he "would accede to blacks demands which, as has been shown by various responsible leaders down the years, are very reasonable." Qwelane says the policy of apartheid was born out of white fear and feeds on white fear and most whites never question "the validity of their fear."

Share Values Soar

John Spira reports in the "Finance" section on page 12 that "share values on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange have soared by a staggering 9,000 million since the beginning of 1986." Leading stockbrokers believe that 1986 will see further gains in share values, especially in gold shares.

Salary Hikes Behind Inflation

John Orpen reports on the same page that "salary increases continued to lag way behind the rate of inflations last year. This, compounded by record personal tax levels and fiscal drag (higher salaries pushing people into even higher tax brackets), continued to force living standards down for virtually all salary and wage earners." The average salary increase for whites was 8 to 9.5 percent while that of blacks was 11 to 12 percent.

Resettlement in Spain

"South Africans on the 'chicken run' and expatriates are looking increasingly to Spain as a resettlement venue," David Cummings notes on the same page. A property agent said that South African were buying country houses, small holdings, and some holiday apartments.

New ANC Tactics

Gary Van Staden reports on page 1 of the Review section of *THE STAR* that the ANC's mining of roads in the northeastern part of South Africa in December "may well be remembered as the start of South Africa's bush war — a war that was never supposed to happen." Local bush war guerrillas face a greater task than their counterparts did in Zimbabwe due to the "vast superiority of the security forces the ANC is likely to encounter," Van Staden notes, but the ANC has "the advantage of a wealth of previous guerrilla war experience in the region to assist its planners." Countering this advantage, he notes, is the fact that "unlike their counterparts in Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe who left their countries, the whites of South Africa — at least those unable to accept a black government — have nowhere else to go." This factor is likely to harden white resolve

to stay where they are and to stay on their own terms. That, too, will make the task of any guerrilla organisation that much harder."

Anger at Fall of Rand

Harry Schwarz notes in the "Talking Cents" column on page 3 of the Review section that the "dramatic fall in the value of the rand in relation to the currencies of our main Western trading partners" has "really made people angry." It is time to quit rationalizing about the crisis, he says. South Africans must accept that "unless there is a dramatic change in the stability perception of South Africa, the flow of new capital will never be the same," and must get the message to the politicians that "the best way to change perceptions is to alter the realities."

ANC 'Grand Alliance'

Max du Preez reports on page 1 of the Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 12 January that the ANC's intention to back a "Grand Alliance" of anti-government groups "will place a severe strain on the PFP [Progressive Federal Party]." "It could lead to breakaways by left-wing elements in the party impatient with conservative elements who are strongly against any links with the UDF and the ANC." Other PFP members, however, feel the alliance "would be a giant step towards creating a climate of reconciliation at a time when South Africa is being polarised more than every before," Du Preez says. He adds that Kwa-Ngwane Chief Minister Enos Mabusa "is reportedly sympathetic to the idea," and that some members of the National Convention Movement "believe that alignment with the ANC's political opposition to apartheid may help influence the organisation away from violence."

ANC Threats Called 'Fraud'

Stephen Terblanche reports on page 2 that Dr Jan du Plessis, "academic and internationally recognized expert" on the ANC, and Brigadier Herman Stadler, "the most senior intelligence officer in the Security Branch", have slammed the ANC's warning of a stepped-up terror war "as a blatant disinformation fraud to create a war psychosis in the country." Du Plessis said Oliver Tambo's reference to the ANC as a nationalist group was intended to mislead the unsuspecting South African public and to mask the ANC's common objectives with the South African Communist Party (SACP). Brig Stadler said references to a "guerrilla war" or "war situation" were misleading because, "There is no war zone, and there is no organised guerrilla activity within the country. The ANC's maximum display of military capability is that of a bomb commuter unable to engage the security forces in guerrilla-type situations."

Black-Indian Tensions

Cas St Leger reports on the same page that "Indian leaders are concerned at the rising tensions between black and Indian communities. But many believe that conflicts will disappear once promised reforms are introduced."

Marxist Leanings of ANC

Neil Hooper reports on page 4 ex-ANC "spy" Craig Williamson's views that the ANC is waging a war against capitalism as much as against apartheid. The organization is "dominated by a radical Marxist-Leninist clique run by the SACP," he says. This faction was behind the landmine deaths in the Transvaal. "The radicals are trying to sabotage any possibility of talks with South Africa. People like Joe Slovo are adamant that the fight must continue at all costs, and will never agree to talks," he says

Vacations Closer to Home

Jeremy Brooks writes on page 7 that travel agents have reported no signs of the "60 percent reduction in bookings to 'upmarket' destinations such as the United States" abating this year. The agents also said holidays to countries such as Portugal have decreased by about 20 percent. They blamed the slowdown in business to the rand exchange rate and the fact that "South Africa seems to be getting steadily more unpopular with the rest of the world." Travellers seemed to be looking at Malawi and Zimbabwe, one agent said, or opting to spend two weeks in Cape Town instead of flying overseas.

Trasvaal Farmers

"In the dry bushveld of the Waterberg, the farmers are angry and looking to the Government to do something," Elsabe Wessles reports on page 13. Older landholders in this Conservative Party stronghold urge strong action to stifle terrorist activities. One farmer told Wessels the government is "too soft", and another said, "I don't understand the government. About a month ago we were warned about an ANC camp 10 km from the border. But there's been no action. And aircraft from Botswana are constantly crossing the border." The community is in the frontline of terrorist activities, Wessels says, and one younger farmer said, "we knew it would come. But not this soon."

School Opening

An article on the first page of *THE SUNDAY TIMES* Extra section notes that the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee scored a victory this week when Deputy Minister of Education Sam de Beer indicated that students who do not return to school until January 28 will still be accepted. Reporters who visited several schools in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville said the facilities were empty.

Mine Sackings

Sydney Moses reports on page 3 of *THE TIMES* Extra section that the Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana are having "no difficulty finding new recruits with mining experience" to replace miners who were fired last week. The recruitment is taking place in South Africa, the homelands, Mozambique and Malawi, one mining official said.

Hopes Rise on Foreign Debt

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 January reports on page 1 that South African monetary authorities "hope that most

of the major problems" with the foreign debt will be resolved at a meeting with creditor banks next month. Reacting to statements by Dr Fritz Leutwiler supporting this view, Dr Chris Stals, director-general of finance and head of the Debt Coordinating Committee, told the newspaper, "There is a lot of basic work still to be done but this is largely promotional." Banking sources in Johannesburg said that "clearly Dr Leutwiler was going to have to persuade certain of the hostile foreign banks that their attitude was wrong."

End Conscription Demonstration Halted

THE STAR reports on page 1 that police invoked state of emergency regulations at Clifton's Fourth Beach in the Cape Sunday after about "40 people wearing 'Stop the call-up' T-shirts built a symbolic sandcastle in the shape of Cape Town Castle." Police confirmed that they went to the beach after receiving "complaints from members of the public," and dispersed the crowd.

Mamelodi Funeral

An article on page 3 reports that "hundreds of youths were stopped from marching to the Mamelodi cemetery during the funeral at the weekend of a local high school pupil" who died after being struck by a truck last week. Police told the youths they must use vehicles to reach the cemetery and escorted mourners to the house of mourning after the burial.

Township Resists Relocation

e reports on page 3 that residents of Brits township are "determined to resist removal to Lethabile on the Bophuthatswana border" and have formed the Brits Action Committee to mount a campaign to buy their settlement under freehold rights promised by the government.

Wine Producers Threatened

A report on page 4 says the KWV chairman has warned that "the existence of the wine farmer in South Africa is being threatened by excessive increases in production costs." Pietman Hugo told *THE STAR* "wine producers' attempts to absorb part of their production costs themselves to boost wine sales, was nullfied by suppliers of production items who passed full price increases on to wine farmers."

Church Inquiry on Violence

Hannes de Wet reports on page 8 that the Pretoria Council of Churches is going to invite "all residents and civic organisations from Mamelodi to come forward with statements regarding the unrest of November 21 in the township." The council has decided to appoint an independent commission of inquiry into the unrest, it says.

Johannesburg Could Lead Reforms

THE STAR comments on page 10 that Johannesburg's major role in the near future must be to prove to South Africa and the world that the country can "ditch apartheid." Given a free reign by Pretoria the city might have done [illegible]eady, it says. There is hope that with the institution of the new Regional Services Council system, Pretoria will loosen its grip, and with less interference from central government, the city can "quickly achieve what even Nationalists are beginning to call 'normal society'."

STAR on Torture Allegations

Commenting on the same page on the rejection of an application by six former detainees for a search of two East London police stations for electric shock equipment, the newspaper says suspicions of torture and assaults should not be allowed to persist. "The Government, which repeatedly denies that it sanctions abuses of detainees, should be as anxious as anyone else to clear the records."

Dialogue Bogs Down

Hannes de Wet looks at the reasons why President P.W. Botha, Bishop Tutu, Chief Buthelezi and others have not managed to hold talks over the past year, noting the preconditions each party has placed on talks with the others. "The real story behind the multitude of conditions is, of course, that all the central figures are thinking about their own constituencies. To agree too readily to talks with the other side could erode credibility with their own supporters."

U.S. Banks 'Malicious'

Trevor Walker reports on the debt rescheduling talks on page 12 and says monetary sources say "there was no doubt" Dr Fritz Leutwiler "had clearly been impressed by political changes that had taken place." "Nevertheless, political demands by certain banks were viewed as malicious in certain quarters. The sources said these demands were not restricted to certain U.S. banks, some European banks had also been following the American line."

Drop in Bank Rate Predicted

Duncan Collings reports on the same page that "a further one percent drop in the bank rate and commercial banks' prime rate is indicated by key market rates." If this happens, the building societies would be under intense pressure to follow rates downward this time, he says.

'Rampant' Price Hikes

Lesley Lambert reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 13 January that "rampant price rises are expected to turn 1986 into one of the worst years on record." Some economists predict that inflation will reach 20 percent, while others say it will settle at 16 to 17 percent. "This assumes the external value of the rand averages $0.40." Higher electricity tariffs are expected to fuel the inflation, he says, but petrol prices are not expected to match last year's increase of 45 percent.

BUSINESS DAY on Leutwiler Visit

In its commentary on pages 1 and 4 the newspaper observes that Leutwiler's confidence as he departed the country is the first

credible indication that president Botha "will give sufficient signals of positive reform before the end of February to enable him to negotiate the country out of its debt moratorium and back into world capital markets." This is the most important economic requirement now, for at the moment there is not enough capital to finance meaningful growth in the next years. "And without a return to prosperity it is unlikely that political reform will take place sufficiently to enable a more stable and equitable society to be forged." It notes, however, that while Leutwiler's confidence is reassuring, "he has to deal particularly with American bankers who are subject to enormous political pressures from emotional and ill-informed pressure groups in the U.S. and a largely mischievous press. They are not going to be particularly scrupulous about their attempts to wreck any settlement and maintain the capital boycott against us."

Further on Bank Rate Drop

Harold Fridjhon comments on page 4 on the impending bank rate cut and notes it will bring "further relief to the business world which had been suffering from the strangulation of high interest rates." He notes that the Treasury Bill rate "plummeted by 70 points to 12.03 percent in a well-supported tender which was oversubscribed 3.3 times. This compares with Bank Rate of 13 percent and suggests that, to come into line, the Bank Rate should reduce a full one percentage point." "With the easing of rates — and the clear signalling that they are likely to fall still further — there has been a marked shift of funds from cash into assets. The demand for negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDS) has quickened," he says.

Public Sector Pay Demands

Gerald Reilly reports on page 3 that the "Government will have a public sector revolt to contend with if it fails to meet the 'reasonable' demands for pay adjustments submitted by central government, Post Office and SATS [South African Transit workers], according to senior officials in Pretoria." The cost of these demands could add another R1 billion to State, Post Office and Railway expenditure. Treasury sources said no decision on pay rises has been taken yet and none is likely before March. Following a meeting with Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman, the SATS trade union president said the "mood of railway workers was 'ugly','because they had had no pay rises for two years, overtime had been cut, and incentive bonus earnings reduced.

AZAPO Protests Meetings Ban

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 January reports on page 2 that the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) "has threatened to take legal action following the banning" of a public meeting in Vosloorus. An AZAPO spokesman said the banning of meetings "was a calculated act to bring disarray in the black community," and "we will not take this lying down."

Moutse Teachers Transfered to KwaNdebele

Sello Rabothata reports on page 3 that the Department of Education has reminded teachers in the Moutse district of their transfer to the KwaNdebele Department of Education. The reminder has been taken as a further signal that the government's decision to cede Moutse to the KwaNdebele Government is final.

SOWETAN on Contructive Engagement

The newspaper comments on page 4 that the policy of constructive engagement has died a "natural death" since Americans have realized that South Africa is "intent on defending white supremacy in the southern African region," and that reform, "the prop which South Africa and the Americans used to defend constructive enegagement, is a ploy to keep power in white hands for as long as possible."

Stone Throwing Reports 'Too Pat'

Aggrey Klaaste in the "On the Line" column on page 6 says the SAP seems to have an obsession with "Klipgooiers (stone-throwers)", because every police report carries "the stock phrase: 'A police vehicle was stoned.' " "The people at the Directorate who write these news reports should try and change the script, if only to break the monotony." While they no doubt believe they're based on fact, the daily reports just sound "too pat." It looks as if "blacks have become so unafraid of the police that they are forever throwing stones at them. This is rubbish." You would have to be "either mad or fiercely angry (this sometimes happens) to take such a silly chance," he says. But the story is repeated so often that everybody is starting to believe that black people are a "crazy bunch of stone-throwers" just "itching to hurl the missiles at passing police vehicles."

Reaction to 'Grand Alliance'

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 13 January carries a report by Andrew Thomson which says, "The South African Council of Churches [SACC] says it supports the principle of the African National Congress's reported call for a 'grand alliance' of anti-government groups, but believes that the initiative for such an alliance should come from the 'authentic black leadership inside the country'." Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, told *THE CITIZEN* "an internal initiative was necessary if the proposed alliance was to 'receive the necessary weight and support from the community as a whole'." "I have heard that the idea of political alignment has been raised in circles of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions," said Dr Naude, "but as far as I know none of these bodies has as yet officially considered such an alignment." The chairman of the National Convention Movement management committee, Jules Browde, said the movement "could not align itself with the ANC while the ANC was a banned organisation." Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party said "he knew nothing about an ANC-backed alliance proposal." Thomson adds, "All those interviewed by *THE CITIZEN* had no knowledge of the ANC's proposal, except what they had read in one of the Sunday newspapers."